The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3241. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Note Bill and the Senate Finance Committee.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

The Legal Tender Clause to be Retained.

Arrest of a Herald Correspondent as a Spy.

Heavy Cannonading Heard Down the Potomac.

Telegraphic Connection with Fortress Monroe.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee reported back the Treasury-note bill of the House to-day, with two amendments: First, making interest on the Government bonds payable in coin, and setting aside duties on imports and other reveuues for that purpose; second, allowing interest at the rate of five per cent. on deposits of Treasury notes for thirty days or over to the amount of $25,000,000. The legal-tender clause will pass the Senate by a large majority.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT—ONE OF THE HERALD CORRESPONDENTS IN FORT M'HENRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862.

It is ordered that a person calling himself Dr. IVES, a native of a rebel State, whose brother was lately in the military service of the United States, and is now an officer in the rebel army, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New-York *Herald* for Washington, be arrested, and held in close custody at Fort McHenry, as a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of this department,—in this, that, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well-known regulations for the safe transaction of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Department, and into the Chambers, where the Secretary and Assistants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published; and having so intruded, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to an Assistant Secretary, PETER H. WATSON, of the hostility of the New-York *Herald* against the administration of the War Department unless he was afforded special privileges, and furnished intelligence in the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all news the moment it was received by the Department, and in advance of all other papers.

The War Department is the place where the President, Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and his subordinate, the Secretary of War, and other public officers, are earnestly engaged in the business of overcoming treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States. It is not a place where spies or traitors, or any person but for public purposes, can be suffered to enter or harbor.

Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded all loyal persons to procure on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known during time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the Press may be, like everything else, it is subordinate to the National safety. The fate of an army, or the destiny of the nation, may be imperiled by a spy, in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion, and may be threatened with foreign foes. The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity, in the loyal States; the fate of the public liberty, and republican government forever, are staked upon the important issue.

The duties of the President, his Secretary, and every officer of the Government, and especially in the War Department and military service, are, at the moment, urgent and solemn duties—the most solemn and urgent that ever fell upon men. No newsgatherer, or any other person, for sordid or treasonable purposes, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time, to procure news by threats, or spy out official acts, which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed.

For these reasons the aforesaid IVES has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE HERALD'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Herald* is unfortunate in its Washington *correspondents*. It has dismissed two in the last few months, and to-day its last appointee, and a recent editor, was arrested by Secretary STANTON's order as a spy. It is charged that Dr. IVES, after forcing his way into the offices of the War Department, read certain telegraphic dispatches there, and became unlawfully possessed of Government secrets. His secession connections and sympathies, as well as the former secession record of the *Herald*, made him the object of just suspicion. His threat to blackball the Administration unless his demands for information in regard to the secret movements of the Government were complied with, were supposed to have been dictated by the *Herald* office, and hence he was regarded as a more dangerous enemy. IVES' friends say he was only carrying out the orders of his employers, and that BENNETT, himself, is the one that should be arrested and treated as a spy. IVES was taken to Fort McHenry at 6 o'clock this morning. It is not true, as stated in to-day's *Tribune*, that Dr. IVES entertained Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff at Willard's Hotel, or anywhere else, yesterday, or at any other time. The statement is made to injure Gen. MCCLELLAN, by involving his military family in a disreputable association.

Chevalier WIKOFF is to-night gathering news items for the *Herald*, but the Judiciary Committee of the House is scrutinizing his course in Washington very closely.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Major W. J. RASSEN was arrested recently in Kent County, Maryland. He was an officer in the rebel army. B. H. JENKINS, of Alexandria, was also arrested several days ago. He had arrived from Richmond *via* Norfolk, and had a pass signed by the rebel Secretary of War. Both of them are now in the old Capitol prison. JENKINS acknowledges that he is a Secessionist, and refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. He left Alexandria during the month of August, for Richmond, and was assisted in making his escape by known Secessionists.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

From the effects of over labor, Secretary STANTON was seized with vertigo about noon to-day, and had to retire from his office. He is quite sick this evening, but is not considered in danger.

HEAVY FIRING DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Heavy firing was heard down the Potomac to-night. At the Navy-yard, distinct reports of eighty guns have been reported since 8 o'clock.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of H. W. HALLECK, as Major-General in the Army of the United States; and ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK, Major-General of Volunteers; also, ROBERT ANDERSON and JAMES W. DENVER, as Brigadiers-General of Volunteers; Maj. EBENEZER SIBLEY, as Deputy Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and among other military confirmations of lesser rank, WM. MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate also confirmed GEORGE W. PALMER, of New-York, Consul to Candia; and JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, Minister Resident at Honduras.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Capt. DUPONT, inclosing the report of Commander PARROTT, on the disposition of the second Stone Fleet.

Commander PARROTT states that the remainder of the Stone Fleet were got into position and sunk on the 26th ult., the date of his report.

Commander PARROTT thinks the stone vessels are exceedingly well placed, as they effectually block a deep and excellent passage to the north of Rattlesnake shoal.

Capt. DUPONT states:

"The Department is misinformed, I infer from a letter received last night, as to the *Isabel* getting into Charleston by the main channel, where the previous fleet was sunk. The obstruction there is complete and has not been removed by the last gales, the water breaking clear across. The *Isabel* got in by Maffit's Channel, and as that portion of it included between Rattlesnake Shoal and the shore has been blocked up by the second Stone Fleet, the possibility of getting into Charleston is still more circumscribed, the only channels remaining being the Swash and a portion of Maffit's, and I have never less than three vessels covering them, and which now ride out the gales at anchor."

MR. POWELL, OF KENTUCKY.

It is understood that Senator CHANDLER will, to-morrow, offer a resolution in the Senate for the expulsion of POWELL, of Kentucky.

ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS.

Senator SUMNER will introduce soon a *series* of Abolitions resolutions, arguing that the rebellion *ipso facto* frees all slaves.

THE SUTLERS OF SICKLES' BRIGADE.

A flare-up has occurred among the Sutlers of SICKLES' Brigade, SILAS SEYMOUR, Brigade Sutler having got tired of the business, farmed out his right to the regimental Sutlers for a percentage on their profits. They were MCILHENNY & DEKAN, DEVEREUX, FRENCH and MCLEAN. After a while these Sutlers declined to pay the percentage to SEYMOUR, when a general quarrel ensued. The result was that General SICKLES caused all the Sutlers to be dismissed, seized their stores and had them sold, and appointed military men to discharge sutlers' duty in future. Capt. THORNTON SMITH, Brigade Quartermaster, has also been dismissed, and JOHNNY AUSTIN, formerly Keeper of Washington Market, appointed in his place.

COL. BETJE'S CASE.

The defence of Col. BETJE, before the General Court-Martial, is still progressing. The most damaging charges against him appear to be clearly rebutted. It is shown that the horses taken from FOX were not only not taken by his connivance or approval, but that he threatened his men that if they did not desist he would shoot them. After the Colonel was gone, some of his men returned and got the horses.

TELEGRAPH TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe will be opened this week.

THE COST OF THE TREASURY NOTES.

It appears from an official letter sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, by Secretary CHASE, that the total cost of engraving, numbering and printing, also the paper for the issues of the Treasury notes, under the acts of the 5th and 17th of August last, was nearly $138,000. The work was well done by the Bank-Note Companies, and at prices 15 per cent. less than the rates heretofore paid for similar work, and no loss whatever has yet been incurred.

DEATH OF A CLERK.

JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, for many years Pay Clerk of the United States Senate, died last night, after several days' illness, of pneumonia.

THE SHIP FRANKLIN.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to an inquiry of the Senate, says, in reference to the ship-of-war *Franklin*, that the present vessel is not the old one, altered and repaired, but an entirely new one, altogether different in form and dimensions. It does not appear on the records of the Bureau that any portion of the old vessel was used in the construction of the new one. The total cost of the ship to the present time is nearly $446,000. With regard to her completion, no time has been determined. The plans of the machinery have just been arranged, and its construction and erection will require not less than twelve months.

REFORMS IN POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Two large and influential petitions were presented to-day, one in each House, asking for various assumed greatly needed reforms in postal affairs. These petitions contain over 13,000 names, including those of note in the City and State of New-York, merchants, financiers, statesmen, &c.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.

Senator WILSON'S bill, reported to-day, concerning contracts, requires that all of them shall be excuted literally and strictly in accordance with the terms, otherwise to be abrogated; contracts to be made only with parties actually engaged in the business of manufacturing or of furnishing articles of the kind contracted for or ordered; transfers to other parties to work will cause the annullment of the contracts.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

Within this week, at the furthest, a most important command will be assigned Gen. FREMONT. It is well known here that during his attendance upon the Investigating Committee, he made his record so clear that the most prejudiced mind could no longer doubt. The Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, at once took hold of the matter, determined to ascertain from personal investigation the state of the case. With him Gen. FREMONT has had repeated interviews, and the fact that a most cordial feeling exists between them is significant, when Mr. STANTON'S well known hostility to fraud and corruption is taken into account. I am not at liberty to mention more than this, but for the information of the country I will state that FREMONT is in favor at the White House and at the War Department.

PRESENTATION OF FREMONT TO M'CLELLAN.

One of the most significant of the many political groupings at Mrs. LINCOLN'S reunion, was that in which the President, Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. and Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Gen. and Mrs. FREMONT were parties. The two latter were waiting in the reception-room until their carriage should arrive, when the President came up and asked Gen. FREMONT if he would be presented to Gen. MCCLELLAN. "With pleasure," replied he, "but we are about leaving." "Never mind that," said the President, "I've got him in a corner in the other room, and he's waiting for you." Of course Gen. FREMONT did not refuse, so, followed by Mr. SUMNER and Mrs. FREMONT, he walked with Mr. LINCOLN the entire length of the East Room, the observed of all the guests, who cheerfully made way for the "rising man." The introduction was of course the ordinary simple ceremony, and after a few moments conversation with Gen. and Mrs. MCCLELLAN, the party retired as they had advanced. The significance of so marked an occurrence did not fail to impress the hundreds of lookers-on, always ready to take and act upon an official cue.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The Vice-President presented a communication from the President, inclosing a communication from a meeting of citizens of North Carolina, held at Hatteras, Jan. 16, 1862, in regard to the rejection of Mr. FOSTER, as their Representative, and still insisting on his right to be the Representative of the loyal citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York, in regard to taxation. It provides that each be allowed to assess and collect the taxes.

Mr. KING also presented a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, relating to the finances of the country.

Mr. KING also presented a petition from merchants, insurers and others, asking amendment of the laws in relation to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the "negro question" and attend to the business of the country—to sustain the President and Gen. MCCLELLAN, and to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) presented several petitions for the emancipation of the slaves under the war power.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of recommending an appropriation to complete the military road from Point Douglas, Minnesota to Superior City, Wisconsin. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the establishment of a National Foundry.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill concerning contracts and orders for Government supplies. Referred.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) the bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company was taken up.

The bill provides for the construction of a street railway from Washington to Georgetown, through the various avenues of Washington. The third section provides that ten per cent. of the gross receipts be paid for the benefit of the public schools.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to strike out that section. He thought that too high a tax.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved to strike out ten per cent. and insert five.

Mr. HALE thought the Common Schools of the District required looking into. The Government at present was occupying a magnanimous position, taking a large class of citizens, who receive no benefit from the schools. He moved to amend so as to make the amount paid to the Common Schools three per cent. of the gross receipts. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought the report ought not to be adopted without the consideration of how those men were raised, and how paid.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said the men were raised by order of the President, last November. He could not claim regularity for all that had been done in Missouri. The men were raised there to checkmate the rebels, and organized as a home guard. The State Convention did all they could to keep these men in the field, but they had not the same advantages as more loyal States, and the finances of the State were in a bad condition, and the arrangement was made between Gov. GAMBLE and the President, by which they were taken into the United States service. He hoped these troops would be allowed to remain. They were doing as good service as any troops in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he appreciated the remarks of the Senator from Missouri, and also the condition of the State; yet he thought it was doubtful whether any State would be allowed to have a local militia to be paid by the United States, not to be taken out of the State.

Mr. HENDERSON said they could be ordered out of the State for the defence of the State, and, even, if necessary, go to New-Orleans.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Institution for Savings, and the fiscal agency of the Government, was taken up. He said the resolution proposed to establish an agency to receive deposits of small amounts. If the currency of the country is to be paper, it must be on a sound basis. It was proposed by this to form an Association of the people to furnish the currency of the country, and to have the currency based on gold and silver, which would pass in any part of the country. An institution of this kind would be of vast service to the Government. In regard to the National debt, it would also be of great advantage in its influence on the current rate of interest, and bring out large quantities of coin, now hoarded up. High rates of interest and exchange were a great damage to the country. He wanted the country and people to get out from under such a grinding oppression as Wall-street.

Mr. SIMMONS commenced a speech in explanation, but gave way to a motion for an Executive Session, after holding which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The House has unanimously passed the Senate bill authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 in demand notes.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) made a personal explanation, in reply to the remarks of Mr. DAVIS, on Friday, affecting the case of the latter's brother, whose official conduct formed the subject of inquiry by the Government Contract Committee.

Mr. FENTON wished to state, in justice to himself as a member of the Committee, that no part of the remarks of Mr. DAVIS which bear injuriously on the Committee was applicable to him (FENTON.)

Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that it was due to observe that Mr. FENTON had shown every disposition and kindness to aid him (DAVIS) in obtaining the justice which he sought for his brother, Capt. DAVIS. He did not mean to reflect upon the other members of the Committee in what he had said.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) and Mr. STRELE, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) severally said in effect that the Committee had offered every facility to Capt. DAVIS to appear and give evidence in his own behalf.

Mr. DAWES wished to know whether Mr. DAVIS charged that any obstacles had been thrown in the way of Capt. DAVIS by the Committee.

Mr. DAVIS could not answer that question as he did not know what proceedings took place in the Committee.

The subject was here dropped.

On motion of Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish his views and opinions as to the reorganization of the Medical Department, in order that the sick and disabled of the army and navy may be kindly cared for.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) by unanimous consent, presented a petition from Philadelphia, proposing,

That on the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S "Farewell Address" be read in one of either the Houses of Congress by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, in the presence of both branches, and that the President, the members of the Cabinet, Ex-Presidents of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of the army and navy, and all distinguished citizens, be invited to attend;

That the proceedings of the day, including the prayer and the address, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed.

That the address, or portions of it, be read at the head of the armies and on shipboard, as the highest incentive to our brave defenders.

The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above into effect.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that this petition was signed by the present and two preceding Mayors of Philadelphia, and by thousands of others, embracing the first men in the city, such as Mr. INGERSOLL and Mr. DALLAS. There is one name yet in the land which stirs every American heart, and it is the name of WASHINGTON—a name which suggests to every mind the virtues of the American citizen—a name honored throughout the world, and which commands the pride and homage of every honest heart—and in this day of our trouble we should avail ourselves of its happy influence.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, in conclusion, offered a joint resolution to refer the petition to a Select Committee of Five, and that they report thereon.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed as an amendment, that at the same time be read the Declaration of Independence and Secretary STANTON'S order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas 77, Nays 57.

Mr. CRITTENDEN'S resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of GEORGE B. SIMPSON, accused, by the Potter Committee, of disloyalty, and asking to be heard before the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. It authorizes the detail of three competent officers for the inspection of transport vessels, and other services as may be designated by the War Department.

Mr. DAWES called up the report of the Committee of Elections against the prayer of JOSEPH SEGAR, asking that he be admitted to a seat in this House as a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress from the First District of Virginia.

Mr. DAWES caused to be read the report of the Committee in which it is said that the only evidence of the election of Mr. SEGAR was the certificate of the Judges at Hampton, together with the proclamation of Governor PIERPONT declaring him duly elected. Mr. SEGAR based his claim on the 25 votes cast for him, contending that it was a strictly legal election, and that the only inquiry is, Did the memorialist receive more than any other candidate? Mr. SEGAR had frankly stated to the Committee that beside Hampton the polls could not be opened in other precincts of the Congressional District, for the reason that they were in the possession of the rebel forces. The Committee say there was not a full compliance with the Virginia election code. They do not, however, rest their objection solely on that, but ask if only twenty-five persons voted for Mr. SEGAR the polls not being opened throughout the district for the reasons stated, what evidence had they that, if a full vote had been taken, there would not have been an overwhelming vote against him? Mr. DAWES made an explanation, saying that the question involved a principle of vital importance in the manner of choosing Representatives. The claim presumed that twenty-five voters had done all that was necessary, the votes of the remaining part of the district knowing nothing of what they were doing. The election was in no respect in conformity with the law of Virginia. He (DAWES) denied the power of the Provisional Convention to interfere with the laws of the Virginia Commonwealth.

Mr. SEGAR spoke in defence of his claim. At every threshhold the question was raised whether loyalty should be stifled, and treason recognized, countenanced and rewarded; whether rebellion should drive loyalty to the wall, and there transfix it, and whether the rebellion can rob any citizen of any privileges under our glorious Constitution. As to twenty-five votes only having been given for him, he had to say that not a single citizen could be deprived of his rights. He was here not in his own, but in behalf of that part of his constituency who, living within sight of the Stars and Stripes from Fortress Monroe, when the storm dashed round them, clung to the Ship of State. He appeared here, with the help of God and a good conscience, to vindicate their rights. He then replied to Mr. DAWES, and argued that he was legally and substantially elected. He had been a party man—a Whig. But he had been ready from the commencement of the rebellion to form a combination with all loyal men to crush out the rebellion, restore the Constitution of our fathers, and sustain the best Government ever formed by man. He held that the return in the case was undisputed and uncontradicted, and was, therefore, *prima facie* evidence of his election. He came here under an original election, under a new *regime*, not only under a new Government, but under a new Governor of Virginia. He did not come to fill a vacancy. His predecessor (GARNETT) was in the rebel Congress, where he (SEGAR) would not be for all the gold of California, or all the honors that could be heaped on man.

Messrs. NOELL, of Missouri, (Opp.,) and DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of Mr. SEGAR'S claim to the seat. The latter said that the only question with him was: "Is Mr. SEGAR a loyal man, and whether the loyal people of his district desire him to represent them here?" Of these facts he (DIVEN) was satisfied.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that $1,000 could also be expended for tobacco seed.

Adjourned.

KANSAS AND NEW-MEXICO.

Martial Law Declared in Kansas—The Forts in New-Mexico Again Threatened by the Texans.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Feb. 10.

By General Order No. 17, Gen. HUNTER declares martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong hand and summary process.

JAS. H. HOLMES, Secretary of New-Mexico, 112 days from Santa Fé, brings important dispatches to Gen. HUNTER, and information regarding affairs in that Territory. The rebel Brig.-Gen. H. H. SIBLEY was within thirty miles of Fort Craig, with 2,500 Texans, with artillery, and had issued a buncomb proclamation. Col. CANBY has taken active measures to oppose him, and felt able to make a successful resistance. It is reported that a considerable force of Texans are advancing up the Rio Peco, to attack Fort Union. An express had been sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and the Colorado troops would probably march immediately. Martial law has been proclaimed in this Territory, and all able-bodied men drafted to serve in the militia. All the mules, horses, and ammunition in the Territory have been seized for the use of the Government. The Indians in the Territory are reported to be troublesome.

A NUMBER OF REBELS ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 10.

Two dispatches received by Gen. HALLECK, state that Gen. CURTIS, south of Lebanon, had taken twenty-nine prisoners, including two Corporals and one Quartermaster; also a quantity of flour.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Gen. Stone Charged with Treason, and Confined in Fort Lafayette.

NATURE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Misbehavior at the Battle of Ball's Bluff ---Complicity with the Enemy, and Treachery.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

Gen. STONE was arrested on Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, by order of the War Department, by a guard under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. SYKES, of the Provost-Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train. The charge against him is understood to be *treasonable complicity with the rebels* in the affair at Ball's Bluff and subsequently. He was lately before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to answer charges made against him in reference to this, and also to some other later and equally suspicious actions; and it is owing to the revelations made by himself and others before the Committee that he has been deprived of his command and committed to prison.

The following is the substance of the charges under which he was arrested:

1. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

2. For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

3. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

4. For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding-General, which had not been given.

A Court-martial will be speedily ordered.

The arrest excites great commotion in public circles here; and certain military functionaries are also greatly perturbed about it. It is rumored that still other arrests will be made immediately. Secretary STANTON has the spirit, the courage, and the determination, to strangle treason, or complicity with treason, wherever and in whomsoever it is discovered.

It is notable that STONE'S strongest friends here are Secessionists and Semi-Secessionists of both sexes, and his strongest enemies, or rather those who make the most serious charges against him, are the officers and men under his command. The searching investigation that has been made into his case was owing, in great measure, to the influence brought to bear from a source whence it would seem none could come—his own men. Political influence or personal rivalry have had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Gen. STONE'S antecedents are good, bad and dubious. He is a native of Massachusetts, a graduate and afterwards a Professor of Ethics in West Point, served in the Ordnance Corps, was a Lieutenant in command of a battery at the siege of VERA CRUZ, was brevetted for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey, and served on the entire line of operations from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, under the eye of Gen. SCOTT, who has always expressed the highest confidence in his loyalty and military skill. In 1856 he resigned from the army and went into civil life. He became interested in certain land speculations (known as the Stone-Isham Purchase) in the States of Northern Mexico, Sonora and Chihuahua, but charges of fraud, if not of filibustering, were made against him by the Mexican officials, and, while engaged with a strong party in surveying his pretended purchase, he was driven from Mexico by the authorities. He tried to raise a sufficient force to hold the land against the Mexicans; but failing, he came here in the early part of the Buchanan *regime*, to try and get the Government to send troops to the Mexican frontier, or otherwise make a demonstration in his favor. It was believed here that he had made, or was going to make, a good deal of money from this Mexican speculation, but not much was known about his operations. It was while staying here, and still engaged in this, as well as other jobs, that the rebellion broke out. On the first of last year, upon the recommendation of Gen. SCOTT, he was appointed to organize the militia of the District of Columbia; and while Washington was yet trembling in fear of the advent of the rebels, his action seemed both loyal and efficient. In May he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry, and shortly after was made a Brigadier-General, and placed in command of a column under Gen. BANKS, on the Upper Potomac. It was while in this position, and in his command, that the horrible tragedy of Ball's Bluff was enacted. It has been attempted by some to place the responsibility for this affair on the shoulders of the gallant BAKER; but he can no more be held responsible than any of the private soldiers who, like himself, were slaughtered. The rebel General who commanded on that occasion, it will be remembered, attempted to exculpate STONE by giving publicity to certain orders and documents found on the battle-field, but, unfortunately, he did not publish *all* the documents he found. When Senator SUMNER recently referred to STONE in Congress, in connection with this affair, STONE sent the Senator an insulting letter, which has never been published, but in which, it is said, he tried to drag the Senator into a duel. It certainly seems impossible to explain certain circumstances connected with that murderous affair on the Upper Potomac on any other ground than that of treasonable complicity with the rebels in some high quarter.

Col. GORMAN, of the Minnesota First, has been put in temporary command of STONE'S column. He at once proceeded to shell the rebels away from an earthwork they were throwing up on the opposite side of the Potomac, at Edwards' Ferry; he arrested a known rebel spy, whom Gen. STONE had defended, and took other active measures against the rebels in the vicinity of his command. Some of the parties formerly near to Gen. STONE have also been placed under surveillance.

The facts in STONE'S career and his military action for the last six months certainly require explanation, particularly as regards the Ball's Bluff affair, (the facts in which are so familiar to the public,) and also in reference to still later and very suspicious communications with the enemy across the river. His case, it is believed, will speedily pass under the jurisdiction of a military tribunal.

The facts brought to light in Gen. STONE'S case, and the necessary action consequent upon their discovery, have greatly affected Gen. MCCLELLAN, both in body and spirit. Visitors who called upon him on Monday learned that he was confined to his room, with his physician in attendance, and were consequently excluded.

GEN. STONE'S CONFINEMENT IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

Gen. STONE, recently removed, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches, from the command of his division on the Potomac, and put under arrest for treason, arrived, in custody of United States Marshal BANT, at Jersey City, yesterday, *en route* for Fort Lafayette. His arrival was not known to the employes at the depôt. He was conveyed quietly across the river, thence down the bay to the fort. On the passage from Philadelphia, the fact of Gen. STONE being on board the cars was not known to hardly any of the passengers. And those who did know were requested to keep the matter a secret. The charges upon which the General was arrested, as will be seen elsewhere, refer to his loyalty or want of loyalty, but of this fact no one was, at that time, cognizant.

This is the most important personage, in a National point of view, who has yet been confined in Fort Lafayette.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The National Troops Preparing for Further Movements.

Extreme Panic Among the Rebels Along the Tennessee River.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL STEAMER.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 9.

The *Republican's* special says that the troops are still encamped near Fort Henry, and preparations for further movements go vigorously forward. The river is high, and a part of Fort Henry overflowed.

Five more regiments were expected to arrive from Cairo in a few days.

An unfinished fortification, called Fort Hermann, opposite Fort Henry, has been taken possession of. The panic was very extensive in Tennessee. The river is considered open for Union fleets to its head waters.

The late garrison of Fort Henry have taken refuge in Fort Donelson, making the force there between eight and ten thousand.

A Southern mail has been captured by Capt. LOGAN. It contained a letter from some high officers, speaking of the "demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset." Another that "Fort Henry would be almost irreparable."

The rebel steamer *Orr*, being chased by the gunboat *Conestoga*, was fired by the crew and abandoned. Several other steamers are said to have fallen into our hands. The *Conestoga* and *Lexington* have gone up the Tennessee River, and will probably go as far as Florence, Alabama.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 10.

The following telegrams have been received at Headquarters:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, St. Louis:

Your energy and ability receives the strongest commendation of this Department. You have my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my utmost support in your undertakings. The pressure of my engagements has prevented me from writing you, but I will do so fully in a day or two.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following has also been received:

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

Thank Gen. GRANT, Flag-officer FOOTE, and their commands, for me.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief.

FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Command in Good Health—Loss of One Hundred and Forty-five Horses.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

Advices from Ship Island, brought by the ship *Bullion*, are to Jan. 20. All was quiet there, and the health of the troops good. Only one death had occurred.

A few contrabands had reached the Island and been set to work. Some light draft vessels are much needed.

The gunboat *Nightingale* had arrived at the Island from Tortugas, with seventeen nine-inch navy guns, for defence of the post. There was no fear of an aggressive movement by the rebels.

The ship *Black Prince*, from Boston, arrived out on the 15th ult. She had a rough passage, and lost all but five out of one hundred and fifty horses she had on board.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard remain much the same. The steamer *Varuna*, and the mortar-vessels *Norfolk Packet*, the *Sabine* and *Richmond*, are in the stream, and have received their powder.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* has hauled into the berth vacated by the *Richmond*. They have commenced stripping the *Savannah*, and discharging her stores and armament, and it is rumored that she will be put out of commission; at all events, her crew will be at once sent on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

The frigate *St. Lawrence*, the arrival of which we reported on Sunday, still remains in the stream, there being no room at the wharf. It is reported that she leaks very badly.

The steamers *Westfield*, *J. P. Jackson*, and *Clifton* received their armament yesterday. Each of these vessels carries four 32-pounders, broadside, and two pivot-guns—one fore and one aft.

The propeller *Currituck* also received her guns. She carries four 32-pounders, broadside, and one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle.

The new gunboat *Cayuga* and the gunboat *Forbes* were floated out of the Dry-dock. The latter vessel has had her leak stopped, and will be put into commission to-day.

A detachment of recruits arrived in the City on Sunday, and were transferred to Governor's Island, to be drilled for general service. They were enlisted in Boston.

The battalion which has been in the course of formation on Governor's Island for some months past, first under the superintendence of Capt. NEILL, Fifth Infantry, and latterly under the command of Capt. WALKER, will leave for Washington to-day or to-morrow. This battalion consists of three companies of the Third Infantry and two of the Second, but does not at present show an aggregate of more than 130 men. Its full strength would be about 390 men.

The Seventeenth Infantry, headquarters at Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Me., is making way very slowly indeed. The first battalion does not number more than 150 men, all told. Many of the recruiting officers have been more than usually unsuccessful, not booking half a dozen men in two months.

THE LEGAL TENDER CLAUSE.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 10.

The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution approving the legal tender and Treasury note bill.

TROOPS FOR PORT ROYAL.

The steamer *Ericsson*, which arrived at this port Sunday morning, will take on board the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, now quartered at Governor's Island, and proceed to Port Royal about the middle of this week.

NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

A Rebel View of the Condition of Affairs in Eastern Tennessee.

Excitement at Nashville Following the Battle at Mill Spring.

A SERMON ON THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

Straws Showing which Way the Rebel Wind Blows.

Condition of Society at the Rebel Capital.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

KNOXVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

There is but one mode of effectually crushing the spirit of rebellion in East Tennessee. *Let it be plainly announced that Abolitionism has supreme sway in Washington; that the Federal Congress has declared all negroes absolutely free; that Africans, with the torch of incendiarism and the assassin's knife, are to become part and parcel of the Northern armies; and then we may look for a degree of unanimity of sentiment throughout Western Virginia and East Tennessee hitherto unknown.*

Only two days ago, a courier from ZOLLICOFFER's camp was shot through the shoulder, about forty-five miles from Knoxville. He has since died. The assassins are unknown and unpunished. The health of the Kangaroo, who "hops" around among his children and flatterers in the White House at Washington, was drank by ladies in a fashionable hotel in this place during the past week. Within five miles of Knoxville there are known to be many—very many—ardent Lincolnites. I have heard it said that the Secessionists of this place feared BROWNLOW, while the Unionists succumbed to military power.

This is not altogether true, perhaps, *but there are many Unionists everywhere in this portion of the State. They would show their strength at any moment when, such action was unattended by danger.*

It is utterly impossible to change the opinion of any brave people simply by the employment of force. If mere brute force could achieve its purposes, there would be a possibility of the triumph of Northern armies in the pending revolution.

The hanging of bridge-burners was not only politic, but commendable, since the immediate result has been to deter others from the perpetration of like crimes. *Whenever the danger of punishment is removed, the criminals will again appear, and violence and crime will stalk abroad everywhere.* There is another, a safer and surer mode of achieving a complete revolution in popular sentiment. An orator—a man of worth, of integrity, genius and patriotism, known as such to this people—will accomplish more than hosts of armed men. *Suppose Brownlow's Whig resuscitated and conducted by a moderate, discreet journalist. Suppose it sent to each of its former readers, (the subscription books are all here,) it cannot be denied that much good would be achieved than our Generals and armies would accomplish during the next twelve months. The people only want information.* They are sound on the negro question, and it is only necessary to place before them the facts of current history.

In the present condition of our armies and foreign relations, it occurs to me that the restrictions heretofore imposed by popular sentiment and by apprehended dangers upon the Press, should no longer be respected. In an intelligent reading community any error is soon corrected. The people are only made inquisitive by the most liberal expressions of opinion upon all subjects. There can be no great harm in criticising the conduct of men exalted by mere accident. If one deserves honors heaped upon him, the abrasions of the Press only give additional lustre to a stainless reputation.

If I state that a single regiment, with its equipments, has cost the Confederate States $500,000, and yet its services have been valueless in East Tennessee, and that if this money had been expended in diffusing among this people correct information, we would be in a condition infinitely better than at present, there are those who would rail out against your correspondent, and the despotic tendencies engendered by the exercise of military power by military men would at once develop themselves.

Whatever may be the opinion of the leaders of our armies, however invaluable may have been their valueless services. *I maintain that Brownlow could, with his press, have given great unanimity of sentiment to this people, with infinitely less cost to the Government than all the heroes to whom the pregnant revolution has suddenly given birth. The next best plan of operations in the conduct of a campaign in East Tennessee, in the event of a failure to procure Brownlow's services, would be to employ a substitute.*

It is not my purpose to do injustice to Mr. BROWNLOW; but the Southern Press has, by common consent, alleged that he had sold himself to LINCOLN. *If this be true, we evince our folly in not paying a higher price.* I have a correct appreciation of the devil-may-care character of the man; he has never been inflated nor bullied. In a moment of passion, he was rudely assailed. He was conscious that he should confess his errors; but violence was repelled by obstinacy. He knew that the Union was hopelessly destroyed, and that Anti-Slavery senthmentalism had made the North mad. In view of all these facts, ultra Pro-Slavery man as he is, he declared his violent hostility, engendered through years of partisan conflict, in the leaders in the Southern rebellion. He was threatened with violence, and himself made threats, which suggested perhaps the inexplicable crimes of the bridge-burners. A rudderless comet in a tempest of passion, he went off at a tangent, and the gravitating influence of Pro-Slavery principles and patriotism failed to attach him to the orbit in which he should move.

But LINCOLN's madness, and that of his Congress, so transcends BROWNLOW's, that he may now be restored to sanity. Every slave is to be liberated and armed—Southern wives and daughters are to be violated, and midnight conflagrations and the assassin's knife are to accomplish the hell-born purpose of the Northern tyrant.

If BROWNLOW will ally himself to this exponent of demonism, he stultifies himself and gives the lie to his whole history. He had a reputation for courage, and thus would become a cowardly assassin. He proclaimed his devotion to the South and her institutions, and thus would be a destroyer of his kindred, and make the land of his nativity run red with blood. In Northern pulpits he has inveighed against Abolitionism, and now would lead an army of slaves with fire and sword to pillage and murder and devastate the South.

If BROWNLOW would show that men have spoken falsely of him, that he is devoted to principle, and is not the supple slave of gold, he should refuse the safe conduct beyond our lines, and should continue the publication of the *Whig*, adhering to the principles he has so often proclaimed in a few months, he would make this people a homogeneous mass of Southern patriotism, and thirty thousand East Tennesseans among the bravest and hardiest of Southerners, would drive the invaders of the South beyond the Ohio.

To recapitulate, as the preachers say, and as I have said so much of one of them, I may be pardoned—I seldom quote—"to recapitulate," *the army here is a very good institution, but is effecting no permanent good. There should be a moderate, sensible newspaper sent to every citizen of East Tennessee, and Brownlow should edit it on the conditions suggested.*

EXCITEMENT AT NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1862.

Great excitement has prevailed here since the first rumor of the battle of Mill Spring. The battle within itself, or in the direct loss in the way of men and army stores, is not so serious a matter, and ought not to produce any feeling of despondency, but, on the contrary, it should stimulate the entire South to renewed energy and activity in the prosecution of the war. The fact is, we must calculate on being defeated in some engagements. It would be unprecedented to fight through such a war as we are engaged in without meeting with reverses. The death of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is a public calamity, but few can be found to equal him in the combinations that made him great and useful. Virtuous, intelligent, amiable and brave, he was a great and useful man.

The Legislature has been in session since Wednesday morning. In the House of Representatives, a very animated debate has been going on for two days, on the Senate bill, assuming the Confederate war tax. The impression now is that the Senate bill will be rejected, and the Joint Select Committee's bill be passed in lieu.

The Valuation bill has passed the Senate, with an important amendment, and sent back to the House. No doubt the House will concur, and the bill become a law.

Gov. HARRIS has sent in the names of DUNNINGTON, of the *Union and American*, and JOHN H. CROZIER, as Commissioners to settle with Commissioners, Quartermasters, &c., who paid out moneys for the provisional army of Tennessee, and also to settle with the Confederate Government. Tait is a snug berth, and may last for a year or two. Eight dollars a day is the compensation. The two Houses will meet in convention on next Monday to act on the nominations. Strong efforts will be made to defeat CROZIER's appointment; and present prospects are, the effort will be successful. Should either of the nominations not be confirmed, the Governor will have to make other nominations; and it is to be hoped he will select competent business men, as it is an important and laborious duty they have to perform.

Fortifications are being thrown up in this neighborhood, but, so far as I have been able to learn, the citizens here have no idea that the Federals will ever reach their city.

M.

THE SWEETS OF ADVERSITY.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Confessing defeat, with the hope that it may not prove disgrace, there is a moral in it for us, which, aught we know in to the contrary, may be Heaven-sent and Heaven-directed. "Sweet," we are truly told, "are the uses of adversity." *A prosperity long continued is dangerous from the overweening confidence which it is liable to engender, but occasional disaster is invariably fruitful of good results.* The former disarms us of that active and eternal vigilance which is the price of human liberty. The latter awakens us from a sleeping apathy and gives that vitality and energy which enabled the fabled Antæus to gather strength from being pressed to the earth. Defeat, as an instrument in the hands of a kind and beneficent Providence, who watches the fall of every sparrow, may be made the pregnant source of an untold amount of future good, enabling us to pluck the flower safely from the thistle danger, and secure triumph from the jaws of impending disaster.

There is certainly nothing, however, in this matter, lamentable as is its occurrence, to afford a moment's discouragement to the most timid time-servers in our midst, whose sympathy is enlisted in our noble cause. He who would intimate so dastardly a thought only makes bold to attest the shameless fact of his own cowardice, and arouses suspicions that might well fasten upon him the disgrace of recreancy and incipient treason. A hundred such defeats as that of CRITTENDEN, could be sustained by us without incurring that degree of danger to the safety of our Government which darkened the prospects of the American Colonies in the war of 1776. When, during the gloomy days of that period, Charleston and Savannah had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the Continental forces were beaten back and routed at Camden with the loss of the brave DE KALB, the heart of the sternest patriot had cause to quail. Yet the Colonists fought on through the dark and trying ordeal, until a bright and glorious destiny was attained, and freedom crowned their cause with the blood-stained laurels of victory.

So far from being discouraged in the least, therefore, let us be prepared, if necessary, to encounter more defeats during our war for independence, without allowing even a damper to be cast upon our spirits. *We cannot expect to achieve successes every time, and did we do so, we might will commence to have serious apprehensions of its ultimately debilitating effect.* Our people and our rulers now see the necessity of increased activity and wakefulness, and, indeed, of putting forth the full energies of our giant young Confederacy in the development of its resources for war and the better use of its powers of defence.

VERY LARGE STRAWS.

THE REBEL PROSPECTS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Jan. 26.

The Potomac is safe, owing to the good character of its defences, the excellent organization of our army there, and the superior quality of our officers and the number of our forces. Nor have we much to fear from the coast, so long as our authorities, State and National, are so vigilant in its protection as they have been since the disgraceful affairs at Hatteras and Port Royal. But the war in Kentucky, along our Northern frontier from Cumberland Gap to Columbus, is assuming proportions so tremendous as to demand the fullest energies of the Confederacy in meeting and driving back the invader. Belmont and Fishing Creek have only initiated the terrible shock of arms that is to mark the sequel. A movement is already progressing in Western Kentucky threatening the siege of Columbus; a formidable demonstration is reported as being made upon Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River; BUELL, with a large army, manœuvres his forces within the vicinity of Bowling Green, waiting for his chance to attack JOHNSTON; and, finally, THOMAS threatens an advance into East Tennessee, after having vanquished the army of CRITTENDEN.

Such is the situation of affairs that confronts us—trying indeed, but not terrible; full of solicitude, but not of apprehension or despondency. Our people, we believe, are equal to the occasion. With a proper degree of patience and self-sacrifice on their part, and of vigor and energy on that of our military authorities, we are destined to pass through the ordeal, purified, strengthened, and gloriously triumphant. Let this last mighty aggression of blood-stained tyranny be successfully resisted, its minions be driven back in disaster and defeat, and the back-bone of the war will be broken, the subjugation of the South acknowledged a failure, and a consummation achieved that will place us nearer to a conquered peace than the most sanguine patriot dreams of at the present portentous hour.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Standing upon the defensive before an enemy notoriously outnumbering our forces along the whole frontier of war, who was able to deliberately mature his plans and choose his lines of invasion, it would have signified an insane disregard of probabilities, or a presumptuous claim upon the favor of Providence, to have counted upon the failure of the Confederate arms at no place and under no circumstances, however untoward the situation, whatever official indiscretion might aggravate the untowardness.

One thing the people and the army will look for—and it will be a grievous disappointment if their reasonable expectation should not be gratified—that is, a swift and effectual compensation of the recent disaster with an enormous interest. The Confederacy cannot afford to rest long under defeat. From the Potomac to the Mississippi every part of its line of defence is equally vital. *It must recover as fast as it loses ground, or the line will be broken, and the whole system of Southern defence thrown into confusion.* The other day it might have seemed immaterial who here or there met the enemy half way, or partially awaited the developments of his "forward movement." The other day it might have been optionary in the Confederates to bring on or to decline a battle. Now we must recover lost ground, though it be at the hazard of a hundred battles and tens of thousands of slain.

DISSATISFACTION WITH JEFF. DAVIS

From the Sterling Green Courier.

We call not in question the motives of those of our contemporaries who feel it their duty to condemn particular acts of the Administration, nor complain of the temper they manifest, though we can but regret the course they are pursuing, and must believe the injury they inflict upon the cause is greater than that done by the things they oppose. Is an unfortunate appointment to office to form the basis of opposition to an Administration that is laboring with heart and soul and mind and strength to establish our independence? *Because with an imperfect knowledge of the resources of the Government, we think the President should adopt an offensive instead of a defensive policy in the conduct of the war, shall we consecrate all our efforts to embarrass him in all that he does or attempts to do, whether to defend our homes or press the war into the territories of the enemy?* Because we do not agree with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the best means of raising money for the achievement of our National independence, shall we seek to excite distrust of him and those with whom he is associated in the minds of the people, thereby adding to the difficulties which they must encounter at every step?

No! Let us sustain the Administration with all our powers of mind and body, overlooking these unimportant errors alleged against it, and making common cause with it against an enemy which, in overthrowing it, would make slaves of us. Every blow aimed at it is a blow aimed at the independence of the South. Should it forget its sacred obligations to the people, and prove recreant to those immutable and eternal principles to which it is pledged and the lives and fortunes of a great people are devoted, then we would peril all to overthrow it, going foremost of all those who would dare most for liberty; but while its loyalty is above the suspicion even of its enemies, and it exists with an eye single to the good of the people who placed it in power, let us be as true to the cause of the South as it is, yielding our views where they conflict with its policy, sacrificing our preferences and our prejudices where they conflict with its judgment, giving it that support to which its patriotic labors and our duty entitle it.

"THE SUBJECT THAT MOST INVITES ATTENTION."

Under this head the Memphis *Appeal* has a long article on the subject of reenlisting the old troops, whose terms are now expiring, for the Spring campaign. It says:

"Nothing that we can conceive of will prove so disastrous to our cause as a failure to let the people—they who originated and are carrying on this war—be fully advised of the sacrifices and endurance that are to be expected of them before it is brought to a successful termination. Chief among other subjects, full of solicitude, is that of securing the punctual reenlistment, for the war, of every available man who is now in the military service of the Confederacy—a consummation which, if attained, will render the conflict comparatively short and decisive, when otherwise it might be protracted and pregnant with frequent defeat.

It is not the part of true wisdom for us to underestimate the importance of this matter—better by far exaggerate it, and thus err on the side of safety. We observe that the Northern Press are placing great hopes upon our inability to pass this ordeal, and are urging increased vigor on the part of the Federal Government with the view of discouraging reenlistments.

Let this subject of reenlistment and recruiting be taken up by every Southern Legislature and every newspaper press, and be ventilated until it is brought fully before the public eye. Particularly should this be the case in the States of the Mississippi Valley, whose people must in the future arouse themselves to a better appreciation of their situation. With SYDNEY JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD as leaders in the next campaign in the West, we cannot believe that much difficulty will be experienced in organizing a large and powerful army, sufficiently effective for all purposes, provided the work is undertaken in time."

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes a bill introduced in the Virginia Legislature, by Mr. TOMLIN, for the reorganization of the army, of which the following are the points:

The bill proposes—

1. To divide those bearing arms, between 18 and 45, into two classes, those who have already volunteered and those who have not, to be called the militia.

2. All regiments, battalions and companies now in service, four months before the expiration of their term, to be mustered for reënlistment; the question submitted to each—and his name, age and residence, if he reënlists, enrolled and forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

3. The Commissioners of the revenue in each county to attend at election precincts, and enroll the whole militia. Compensation the same as allowed for registration of voters.

4. Any deficiency in any company, by reason of non-reënlistment, to be supplied by the officer calling on the Governor for the number needed, who shall direct the Adjutant-General to draw, by lot, the required number from the militia of any county, which may not have furnished its complement of volunteers.

5. The Governor shall issue his orders, directed to the sheriffs, to summon the persons drawn by lot, to report in person, without delay, to the captain making the requisition, for drill, discipline and instruction. The term of service to begin with the arrival at the rendezvous, and to expire with that of the company into which it may be incorporated.

6. A company to consist of not less than 100, nor more than 120, rank and file.

7. On the day on which the term for which any volunteer company was mustered into service shall expire, the men refusing to reënlist shall be discharged from the service, and the volunteers reënlisting, with the complement furnished by draft, shall together organize a company and elect its own officers. The commissioned officers who are elected shall be commissioned by the Governor. The commissions of those who are reëlected to the same office shall be of the same date with their former commission, and those not reëlected shall not be subject to any compulsory military duty for the present.

8. Militiamen who fail to enroll themselves, or disobey legal orders, to be treated as deserters.

9. The Governor to appoint field officers.

10. Term of service to continue for one year, unless the company elect for a longer time. No new company for less than the war.

11. Colonels commanding to grant furloughs.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. HURLBERT.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 17.

Some consternation was created a day or two ago in this by the announcement—not that MCCLELLAN was coming here to celebrate the 22d of February, but—that there was danger of the supply of gas being cut off entirely in a very short time. I mentioned, some weeks since, that the street lamps were regularly extinguished by the watchmen at midnight, and people who kept late hours were compelled to grope their way home in darkness. The fear now is that we shall not be able to light a burner, neither in the streets nor in our dwellings. The trouble is a want of tiles in the retort chambers. Hitherto, that is to say, in the old United States, under Yankee domination, the city authorities were in the habit of procuring their tiles for the city gas works from New-England, of course. Since the war, it has been discovered that the article can be obtained, of quite as good manufacture and of quite as reasonable terms, at a large pottery of kaolin clay in Edgefield District, South Carolina, within four miles of Augusta, Ga. At the same establishment, besides many objects of rare beauty and elegance, rivaling Wedgwood and Minton, of British celebrity, they make the very best and cheapest telegraphic insulators that can be procured in America. Our superintendent of city gas works had a contract with this company for short tiles, which should have been received before this time, and has dispatched a messenger to South Carolina to hurry them up. It is to be hoped he will succeed in his mission, for there are not candles enough in Richmond to last a fortnight; and as for oil, it has all been bought up for mechanical purposes, the lubrication of machinery, &c., &c., months ago.

One hundred and sixty Yankee prisoners were sent off this morning by the steamer *No thanq'on* and a flag of truce to Newport's News. They were liberated on parole, and in the hope and belief that a like number of Confederate prisoners now held by LINCOLN will be released and formally exchanged for them. Many of these Yankees have been in the tobacco factories since Manassas fight, and their mutilated bodies bear witness of the marksmanship of the Southern volunteer.

The release of HURLBERT having given rise to some severe animadversions upon GOV. LETCHER, JAMES LYONS, Esq., recently Commissioner of the Confederate States for the examination of suspicious persons, has published a card, assuming, with his characteristic generosity, the entire blame of HURLBERT's discharge. If blame should attach to any one therefor, Mr. LYONS declares that, with the strongest prepossessions against the prisoner in consequence of his well-known article in the *Edinburgh Review*, he was unable to find anything that warranted the arrest and long detention in jail, but that on the contrary, the most satisfactory evidence was afforded him, that HURLBERT was not now obnoxious to suspicion, and ought to be discharged. *The recent prisoner yet remains in the city, and has been recognized by some of the most loyal people, but there is a story in circulation about him, which, if true, ought to procure for him another and a severer sort of punishment than what he has already undergone.*

The resignation of CAMERON shows the imperious necessity Old ABE is under to propitiate the Kentuckians by declining to make the war a crusade against slavery. What effect it will have upon the Beecher-Cheever-Sumner party of the North, remains to be seen. Possibly there will be an outcry against running up a debt of seventeen hundred millions of dollars for a war against the South, which after all is not to wipe out forever "the sum of all villainies."

We have milder weather to-day, but mud and misery out of doors.

SOCIETY IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Feb. 5 says:

"That our citizens may see at a glance to what a fearful condition the reign of wilsay and rowdyism is hurrying us, we group together some of the flagrant instances of riot, violence and disorder which have occurred within the past two days:

About 6 o'clock Monday evening a Zouave, named MCGINN, ripped open the bowels of a member of the same regiment, at MATRICK DENNIS', a low groggery near the Central Depot.

At 10 o'clock on the same night, the performances at Metropolitan Hall were broken up by a row in the gallery set apart for prostitutes. Pistols were fired, men and women leaped from the galleries, and some even from the windows of the building. A man named WASHINGTON DENNIS, an officer employed to keep order in the hall, was, in attempting to allay the disturbance, severely, if not mortally, wounded by a pistol-shot in the back, and a woman sprained her leg in jumping, in her terror, from the second-story window. The audience was put to rout, and, for an hour after the clearing of the hall, night in the neighborhood of the building was made hideous by drunken revelry and lawless riot.

Yesterday, a quiet and respectable citizen was assaulted, in open day, on Main-street, because, forsooth, he would not lend his influence to get a Baltimore Plug Ugly a situation under Government. And at the very time that this outrage was being committed, a portion of the city police were engaged in quelling a riot in a grog-shop on Twelfth-street, between Main and Cary streets.

Yesterday evening, a gentleman connected with this office, who had just arrived in the city, was, while walking quietly down Main-street, knocked down and beaten by a ruffian."

The *Dispatch*, of the same date, has this paragraph:

"Rude encounters, in which bad temper and a host of evil passions play their part, are becoming so frequent, that we fear the well-established reputation of Richmond for good order and decency will be seriously endangered. If the belligerent patriots who select this place as the theatre of their bruising exploits would only join the army, they could be afforded an opportunity to deserve the praise bestowed on them by their admirers for military and pugilistic prowess. The residents of Richmond located in the vicinity of Main and Thirteenth streets, near this office, were edified yesterday by the pleasing spectacle of two men wallowing in the mud, the top one pounding the other with his fist, and kicking him in the face on his attempting to rise; while several gentlemen known by the generic application of 'Plugs,' stood around and prevented anybody from interfering and putting a stop to the disgusting scene. One party who interfered got one from the shoulder,' which effectually extinguished his desire to act as a conservator of the peace where the actors were 'Plugs.' A savage personal rencounter also occurred yesterday morning, on Ninth-street, between two men who were said to be from Mississippi. Unfortunately, in neither of the above instances were the police notified in sufficient time to effect the arrest of the offenders."

Editorially the *Examiner* makes these comments:

"The occurrences of Monday night, we think, ought to satisfy every reasonable person that it is time the strong arm of power was put forth to hold in check the spirit of lawless brutality now rampant in Richmond. It is time, too, that we should call things by their right names; for, disguise it as we may, the city is at this time infested with a gang of ruffians, whose presence, morally speaking, is as much to be deprecated as that of the enemy of our race. The shameful practices of drunkards, libertines and profligates, who have neither sensibility, honor nor shame, are not natural to the South; and it is with pain and regret that we contemplate the introduction here of these controlling elements of Northern society. The first open manifestation of the new order of things in Richmond was developed at the theatre, and it shortly culminated in the burning of that building.

The intervening period was filled up by villainies of the minor sort, which generally had their origin in whisky, until finally, on Monday night, we were entertained with a spectacle at Metropolitan Hall, which, for open violation of decency and law, is entirely without a parallel in this community. The row, as a matter of course, occurred in the gallery, where a number of brazen women were surrounded by a crowd of drunken, unprincipled men. Oaths and curses, shrieks and yells, intermingled with the rapid discharge of deadly weapons, the sudden panic and flight of the throng in other portions of the house, made up a picture of Northern rowdyism which could not be looked upon without a shudder. If there were any policemen present, which we doubt, they were powerless to suppress the tumult, and it went on until one party of the belligerents withdrew from the scene, and the lights in the hall were extinguished. It is not for us to suggest a remedy for these things.

The civil and military authorities are doubtless competent to devise a scheme, which must strike at the very root of the evil—which must remove the temptations which allure the innocent as well as stimulate the wicked—and then we may see our community restored to the happy condition of peace and harmony which was our boast in former days. There are monstrous evils in Richmond, to which the gambling-houses bear no comparison; and while the efforts (futile though they may have proved) of the Mayor to break up these establishments are commendable enough, we would have the authorities agree upon some method to extirpate the base influences which inflame the passions of bad men. 'There needs no ghost, come from the grave,' to point out what these evils are, or the place where they flourish.

The people expect protection from internal vices, as well as external foes; and this they will have, at any sacrifice of official interest or position. If our citizens cannot be permitted to visit a place of amusement or recreation, or even walk the streets at night, without the risk of interruption from these outcasts of civilization, then there might as well be no law; for law is no better than a farce unless sternly administered, especially in times like the present."

THE POSITION AT SAVANNAH.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

We have been kindly shown a private letter from a citizen of Savannah to a friend in Wilmington, giving a full and minute account of matters and things there. We will endeavor to take from it such details in regard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gunboats, as will throw light on the late movements in that neighborhood, without giving any possible information to the enemy.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, is a strong casemated work, which it is believed the enemy can neither pass, take, nor starve out. All large vessels must come under its guns.

The whole space between the city and the ocean is cut up and intersected by rivers, creeks, cuts and openings. How many of these have been obstructed, and how, is not for us to say.

Wall's Cut is an opening from Port Royal into the Savannah River, with some two or eight feet depth at high water. This cut opens into the Savannah River about six miles above Fort Pulaski, and of course out of the range of its guns. Into this cut the enemy's light gunboats had come, and were trying to force their way into the Savannah River, but had not succeeded at the latest dates.

On the Georgia side of the river the Lincolnites have availed themselves of two openings known as Wilmington Creek and Freeborne's Cut, connecting Warsaw Sound with Augustine Creek or River, and from thence with Savannah River. These two openings run for some distance through the marsh, quite near to the main river, say within half a mile, and this at a point opposite Wall's Cut and about two miles from it. It was between these vessels in the cuts on both sides the Savannah River that TATNALL's fleet had to pass on their way to Fort Pulaski on Tuesday of last week, and received a heavy fire from the vessels of both sides.

Of the nature of the precautions taken to prevent the enemy's vessels getting from these cuts into the main river, we cannot speak. By the time they get in they will find means of resistance which their small craft will not be able to overcome.

Skidaway is a large island lying parallel with the main, is about twelve miles from the city, and is connected with the mainland by bridges. This point attracts much attention recently, as there is a heavy draft of water there, and from eight to twenty vessels, some armed, and some steamers filled with troops, have been there for the last ten days or two weeks. This is regarded as a point where the enemy might attempt a landing, with the view of trying to reach the city by land. Attempting is not always doing.

The writer adds: "There is no alarm felt here. The people are calm and confident."

Of course the number of our guns, and where mounted—of our troops, and where stationed, would be improper to state, further than to say that they appear to justify the calmness and confidence above expressed.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SCHEMES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

It will be recollected that President DAVIS recommended, in his public message to Congress, *the making necessity of establishing railway communications between Danville, Va., and Greensboro', N. C.*

Whatever appreciation the country may have of the "military necessity" of the otherwise questionable policy of aiding railroads, we believe that it will be surprised to hear of the extent to which this policy has been recommended to Congress.

We are informed, in the most positive manner, that the Executive estimate for aid to the Danville connection is $1,000,000, to be expended as the President may direct.

We also learn that President DAVIS has, in a second message to Congress, in secret session, advised the aid of the Government to be extended *to the completion of the Mississippi and Alabama River Railroad, so as to connect Selma, in Alabama, with Meridian, in Mississippi;* and that Congress proposes to authorize the advance of $150,000 for the purpose of completing this connection.

The precedent of Government aid to railroads is dangerous, difficult to be confined within proper limits, and liable to abuses and corruptions, especially in a legislative body which envelopes its proceedings with secrecy.

THE HALF-CROP SYSTEM.

The St. Mary's (Louisiana) *Banner* opposes the planting of full crops of cotton and sugar next year, and advances the following reasons against it:

"While noticing this subject, it may be well here to remark that, unless the war closes before the end of the present year, either the half sugar and cotton crop system must be generally adopted, or the country must come to a state of suffering such as the mass of the planters little dream of. If the South has yearly consumed immense stores of provisions from the West, and even last year obtained nearly her full supplies from the West, as usual, how will she feed her ten millions of people this year. If she raises full crops of cotton and sugar? Have the hands and the soil of the South been worked so indolently, and managed so loosely, that they are able now to produce full crops of cotton and sugar, and double crops of corn and other food? And what security have we against a severe and general drouth the coming season? What security have we against storms or drenching rains, and other disasters to the crops? Why not look these questions full in the face at once? But let us examine the sugar question by itself. Louisiana has this year doubtless made 470,000 hogsheads of sugar, equal to 500,000,000 pounds. The number of persons, white and black, old and young, to be supplied by this crop are about 10,000,000. Nearly 4,000,000 of these are slaves and consume but little sugar, and of the other 6,000,000 there are many poor people who will be able to purchase but little sugar for their own consumption. But there is sugar enough made in this State and Texas this year to furnish every person of all ages and colors in the Southern Confederacy fifty pounds of sugar each, when, in the most prosperous times, they will not consume an average of forty pounds, and this year they will not consume thirty pounds.

If planters can see how full crops of sugar will be a paying business for 1862, they make a discovery which we are unable to do. If they have discovered how to make full crops of sugar, cotton and tobacco, and at the same time furnish provisions enough to feed 10,000,000 of people, we are utterly unable to make such a discovery. True, the blockade may be broken in a few months, and this war suddenly come to an end. But is it safe for the Southern people to rely upon such an event? The truth is what we want in these revolutionary times, and it will be found the only premises to reason from, and the only reliable rule to work by.

CASH VERSUS CREDIT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

There should be no laws for the collection of debts upon any plea or consideration whatever. When men let their property go out of their hands without getting pay for it at the time, they should take the chances of getting it. There is no necessity whatever for any law to enforce collection. It is not war with the true and natural basis upon which the right of property and exchange of commodities stand. All such laws should be forthwith abolished.

So long has the credit system been in vogue in the world—so accustomed has every body got to living and regulating all their concerns by it, that they regard it as essential; and no doubt hundreds and thousands on reading these remarks, will exclaim that communities can have no existence, and the world would be unable to move along without credit; and that credit cannot exist without collection laws. But this is a great mistake. Once let the cash system be adopted, and it will be as convenient to every one to pay for everything at the time it is purchased, as it is now to pay at maturity, and much easier. If there was no credit, there would be no failures and bankruptcies; and with the system introduced, nobody would find any inconvenience from it. Every man who obtains credit for anything, is living just that far ahead of his means and his real abilities. Such a man is always either in an unnatural strain to meet his obligations, or defrauding some one to some extent. The credit system is the source of nearly all the humbugs and sharp practices in our country. Most of the swindling and dishonesty of the country are traceable to it in some shape or other; and as our correspondent justly remarks, stimulates to overtrading and encourages extravagance and luxury in those who can't afford it, and who would not otherwise attempt it.

But the greatest benefit to society would be in the greatly increased sobriety, morality and integrity of all classes of people, and the diminishing of crimes and irregularities of nearly all descriptions. Men would regard their word and their honor as more sacred. Lying, false representations and rascality would almost be at an end. There is no doubt that the credit system is the grand incentive to most of the misrepresentations, deceptions and falsehoods of the day; and it is principally to this that we are indebted for the deplorable disregard of truth, and their own honor which so many men manifest—apparently without shame or remorse.

MARSHALL'S "VICTORY."

The Abingdon *Virginian* says:

"A courier arrived at this place on Tuesday evening last, from Pound Gap, bringing information of a battle having been fought near Prestonburgh, Ky., on Friday last, the 10th inst., between the Confederate forces under Gen. MARSHALL, and the Federal forces under Gen. MOORE. Gen. MARSHALL's forces engaged did not exceed fifteen hundred, (Col. TRIGG's regiment being held in reserve,) while that of the enemy is reported at from six to ten thousand. Our forces repulsed the enemy three times with a reported loss on their side of four hundred killed. Our loss is some fifteen or twenty killed and wounded. Col. A. C. MOORE, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, is reported to have deported himself very gallantly, as did also his men. He lost some five or six of his men killed and several wounded.

Gen. MARSHALL needs and must have additional aid in the way of reinforcements from the Government, or he will be overpowered and compelled to fall back to Pound Gap or to this place."

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 6.

Our special telegram from Norfolk advises us that the Lincoln Government has decided that our privateersmen are prisoners of war, and offers to exchange them for the hostages held by the Confederate authorities. Whether these terms will be accepted or not remains to be seen; but as there is a disposition to inaugurate a general exchange of prisoners, it is within the range of possibility that Col. CONCORAN and his "compatriots" may soon regain their liberty, and the South to that extent be relieved of a burden. Surely, there never was such an instance of lowering the haughty crest of tyranny as this "letting down" of the Lincoln Government exhibits.

The tone of the European news, as foreshadowed by the copious extracts published this morning, is quite as satisfactory as could be expected. Everything encourages the South to redouble her energies, and show to the world that she has a proper claim to membership in the family of nations.

The reports that the Burnside fleet has left Hatteras for some point further South was reiterated yesterday, and has an appearance of probability. The enemy is still engaged in destroying property on the coast, wherever opportunity offers.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, alluding to the parade in that city on the 26th ult., the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of Louisiana's secession from the old Government, says:

"We reckon there were about 15,000 men on the ground, and the line, which was formed on the north side of Canal-street, the right resting on Rampart-street, extended to the levee, and thence to the south side as far as the railroad house station, or very near to it. All the corps forming this line were finely uniformed, and, with few exceptions, completely equipped and armed, and nothing could be more pleasing to a patriotic heart than those thick columns of soldierly men marching along the grand boulevard of New-Orleans, with banners unfurled, and preceded by numerous brass bands. In spite of a mischievous breeze, which at times blew dust in the eyes of the ladies on the balconies, the weather was favorable for a parade, and we have seldom seen a more splendid turn-out of fair ladies on Canal-street. They filled the broad sidewalks, the verandahs, the balconies and every window of that long street, and thousands of them stood for hours facing the sun as bravely as their brothers and husbands will, in case of emergency, face the fire of the enemy.

After the review, and the dismissal of the Confederate Regiment, Capt. HUNTON, the Captain of the First Company of Confederate Guards at its organization, invited that company to partake of a collation at the St. Charles Hotel. They were accompanied by the regimental band, CHARLES JÆGER, leader, and on arriving at the hotel found a sumptuous repast ready to receive and refresh them. Several toasts appropriate to the day and occasion, were proposed, accompanied by eloquent speeches and responses, and were honored in the most enthusiastic manner.

In another room, the Governor, the Generals and their staffs, were, at the same moment, partaking of a similar enjoyment, and in the rotunda below, another company were refreshing themselves after the fatigues of the day. So that the St. Charles Hotel, for an hour or two after the parade, was the centre of no little mirth and enjoyment.

And there were many other similar social and festive reunions, at which there was much convivality and hilarity. The great sentiment of the occasion, the independence of Louisiana, gave point to many toasts and speeches, and, on the whole, we may say the day of the declaration was most enthusiastically as well as generally celebrated."

INCONVERTIBLE BULLION IN THE SOUTH.

An anonymous writer in the Charlotte (N. C.) *Bulletin* makes the following interesting observations:

"In consequence of the complete suspension of coinage at all Southern mints, with simultaneous interruption of foreign commerce, gold and silver have been hoarded by banks and private individuals. Such valuables daily diminish among us smuggling to the North; because certain articles of urgent necessity, expensive drugs, for instance, can only be obtained by means of gold. Coin is demanded in the West for purchases of meats for commissaries' stores, as well as for arms and ammunition in Europe. On the contrary, the uses of paper money are limited in extent by our own borders, while the amount in State or Confederate notes and bonds has largely increased, by imperative necessity to carry on the war. There is plenty of money everywhere among us, with an obviously diminished supply of gold and silver coins. Larger sums, in paper money, must consequently be paid for gold and silver by a common law of trade, as we are entirely cut off from foreign coins in exchange for products.

During a period of fifteen years, according to official proof, the product of gold from Southern mines, in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee and New-Mexico, approximated the sum of eighteen millions of dollars. The annual average supply of gold for that series of years being, consequently, equal to $1,200,000, some advantages might be felt in the Confederacy at this time, by an exertion to coin native gold, to meet the great demand for its important, well-appreciated uses.

By simplification and management in the details of expense, a seigneurage, or charge of five per cent. upon the value of deposits of bullion, would meet the cost of fabrication into coins, without other appropriation by the Government than a permanent fund to pay depositors a full equivalent for their bullion, directly after assay, according to usage.

A law has been drawn up by the Confederate Congress to establish assay offices at the mints in North Carolina and Georgia, without privilege to coin, (a sovereign power claimed by the Confederacy, and not reserved by any State;) also without any permanent fund to provide prompt payment after assay, according to custom and utility. Hence, this new law seems to be a dead letter for every practical purpose that suggested its enactment.

An adequate deposit for immediate payment after assay would at once bring an assay office into activity, and enable miners to engage profitably in their wonted industry, which could afford, under existing circumstances, to defray all necessary expenses of manufacture hitherto supported by Government. Whereas no one appears willing to assume the onerous responsibilities which devolve upon an

be made first, to the widow; second, to the child or children, (or, if a minor, to the guardian producing the proper certificate under the seal of the court;) third, to the father; fourth to the mother; fifth, to the brothers and sisters; and lastly, to the general heirs.

4. The claiming heir must produce his or her affidavit, and that of two disinterested persons, stating the relationship, and that there is no other person entitled to claims. For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child nor father of the deceased. The magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the Court should certify, under seal, that he is such magistrate.

Claims, prepared in compliance with the foregoing instructions, and transmitted to this office by mail or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the press of business will allow.

W. H. S. TAYLOR, Auditor.

I concur in, and approve the above.

LEWIS CRUGER, Comptroller.

A CALCULATION.

From the Savannah Republican.

A calculation not long since appeared in the papers, showing that every Confederate killed by the Lincolnites during the first six months of this unholy war cost the Lincoln Government *one hundred thousand dollars.*

Additional facts corroborate this statement, and give us some other points of interest concerning the battle of Port Royal.

The cost to the Federal Government in fitting out the armament engaged in that action, and set down by a writer in the Northern papers, who seemed to know what he was about, at $4,800,000. Let us put it, for convenience sake, in round numbers, at five millions.

Recently, the Federal "Ordnance Report of the amount of ammunition expended" on that occasion, has appeared, and we gather from it the following details:

The amount of gunpowder consumed was, lbs.	22,808
The number of shots and shell of all sizes projected by that amount of powder was.....	2,594
The weight of sizes of all these missiles being given, shows that the weight of iron hurled against our unfortunate batteries in that action was little, if any, short of..... lbs.	200,009

Now, the number of men on our side killed or mortally wounded by all this expenditure on them, has never been rated higher than fifty—indeed, 65 or 70 in killed, wounded, and missing, is the highest figure that has been mentioned. Let us set down our loss at 80 men, and a comparison of facts will give the following results: That every Confederate soldier killed in that battle cost the Federal Government upwards of 457 pounds of cannon powder and 52 shot and shell of large size, weighing in the aggregate 4,000 pounds, and brought to the field of action and discharged at a preparatory cost of $100,000."

A SCHOONER CAPTURED.

The following particulars of the capture of the schooner *Wilder*, returning from Havana with an assorted cargo, by the Federals, are from the Mobile *Tribune*. The schooner, seeing the Federal cruiser approach, made for the beach, but had no time to save anything before the cruiser came within range: "The Federals lowered their launches, boarded the schooner, lowered the colors, and commenced discharging the cargo into their launches within three hundred yards of the beach. Capt. WARD, of the *Wilder*, says he had set English colors before he left. As regards the fight, he says that the enemy came up in their launches. Some of Capt. WILLIAM COTTRELL'S scouts met them and fired a few volleys, but did little or no damage. A dispatch was sent to the Captain, who came down, at about 3 o'clock in the evening, with a reinforcement, and went into the engagement in good earnest, killing about twenty-five or thirty, that is, all that were in one launch, and some others in another launch. The Federals fired several rounds of shot and shell from the steamer, and also several rounds from the howitzers on the launches, and musketry, but not doing the slightest damage to any one on our side. One of the steamers drew off, and her place was filled by another, which also took part in the engagement, but with no effect. At night the steamer came alongside, and towed the schooner on. Afterward, Capt. COTTRELL'S men picked up one of their small boats, which was pierced from stem to stern with bullets."

THE BREAKING OF THE BLOCKADE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Should the blockade be broken in a short time—say in 90 or 100 days—what a terrible havoc it will play among extortioners in all branches of business! Cloths will drop down to a reasonable figure, and it will be found that there has been all along a great mistake. There had been a plenty of goods, but the holders were really ignorant of the fact. A vast variety of articles stored away for high prices will crawl out from their hiding-places, and be offered to the public at moderate prices. The public will indeed be beset on all hands with the kind and obliging offers of holders, who will sell them almost anything they need at prices so reasonable as to amaze us all. We should not be surprised if the Salt Works would immediately supply some of the orders so long waiting to be supplied at the stipulated price of 75 cents per bushel! These orders are all of them now so far off on the file that it is impossible to reach them *so long as salt is selling at $10 a bushel!* But let the blockade be raised, and these 75 *cents per bushel orders* will be filled immediately!—and very simply, because the great impediment of $10 a bushel will be removed, and the salt manufacturers will be at once enabled to do justice to themselves and the public by filling the orders so long and so reluctantly deferred!

The event will, indeed, be wonderful in its effects and inappreciably beneficial to the public. It cannot happen too soon for anybody save the monopolists and extortioners.

VAN DORN AND PRICE.

From the Bowling Green Courier, Jan. 28.

The appointment of Gen. VAN DORN to the command of a department which includes Missouri and Arkansas, excited a feeling of regret which was not removed entirely by our knowledge of his great abilities and our appreciation of his distinguished services; but we are assured this arrangement is entirely satisfactory to the Missouri delegation in Congress and to Gen. PRICE himself, who were consulted in reference to it, circumstances of a temporary nature making it proper and conducive to the public interest. Gen. VAN DORN and Gen. PRICE will heartily and earnestly coöperate against the enemy; and, if we are not mistaken, both of them will soon bind upon their brows laurels greener than any that now encircle them. West of the Mississippi, there will no longer be divided counsels, or jealous bickerings and heartburnings; but the hero of Texas and the hero of Missouri, with one heart and one brain and one purpose, will move forward in a single path to deeds that will cover both with glory.

COTTON.

There seems to have been quite an excitement in Louisiana over the action of Gov. MOORE in vetoing a bill passed by the Legislature proposing to loan to the planters seven millions of State treasury notes. A dispatch from Baton Rouge says that the message was read in the midst of profound silence, and adds:

"After the reading much indignation and denunciation was expressed by Hon. T. G. DAVIDSON, whose speech received immense applause. A motion for a recess was immediately carried by yeas 58, nays 27. The friends of the cotton bill from both Houses met in caucus. They recommend the passage of the bill, if possible, over the Governor's veto, and that no other business be done until the bill has passed. A Committee of the friends and opponents of the bill, from both Houses, is now sitting, with a view to such modifications as may make the bill acceptable to a sufficient number of members of both Houses to pass it by the two-thirds majority."

The *Picayune*, after reviewing the vote on the measure, thinks it impossible to secure the necessary two-third majority and to pass it over the Governor's veto. The *Delta* says:

"The Governor of the State deserves the lasting gratitude of the Commonwealth, for he has not despaired of her financial fortunes, but has manfully interposed to rescue them from a torrent of panic legislation that was hurrying them to certain shipwreck. We take it for granted that the check is effectual, inasmuch as the vetoed bill was carried in neither House by the two-thirds vote of all the members elected, which is necessary to override the Executive veto. It would require sixty-six yeas in the House to carry the bill over the Governor's head, but the yeas in that body were forty-six. In the Senate it would require twenty-three yeas for the same purpose, whereas they were seventeen. Even should all the absentees return and vote for the measure, that alone would not nullify the veto. It could only be done by the accession of several members who opposed it, which may safely be counted a moral impossibility. The Governor's veto of the cotton relief bill will, in all probability, be decisive of the financial destiny, in a good measure, of the commercial character of Louisiana. Laying aside the question of the success or failure of the war for Southern independence—a question already decided in our favor—it is hardly too much to say that since the conflict began no single event has occurred involving consequences of more vital importance to the future interests of the State than this veto by the Governor. Our Legislature had caught the contagion of a money-manufacturing rabies in other States, and was bent on launching Louisiana upon a flood of extemporized currency which would sweep away every conservative principle of a policy that had in former time redounded so much to the credit and welfare of the State, its banks, its merchants and its planters."

The *Bulletin* says:

"In an evil hour it was proposed to the Legislature to cut loose from the old moorings, to forsake the common-sense lessons of experience, and institute wild and inflated schemes of financial experiments, whose consequences must at least be deemed doubtful in decidedly bad, as a precedent. It has been defeated, however, thanks to the stern integrity and high resolve of the Executive, for which the people will thank and remember him."

The Columbus (Miss.) *Republic* has the following:

"We saw a few heads of cotton brought in for storage; but little finds it way here, the planters generally preferring to keep it on the plantations, there being no market and no demand for it. The grain crop looks well, and is rather forward for the season. A great breadth of land was sown all through Eastern and Northeastern Mississippi, more than double the usual quantity; and should it turn out well, will have room for export. The planting of cotton the coming Spring throughout this section and West Alabama will not exceed one-half the usual quantity, as we have seen very few of the planters that anticipate planting over half or one-third they usually do, unless the blockade is raised, or likely to be, before another crop comes off.

The *Delta* announces that J. D. B. DEBOW, Esq., who is agent of the Treasury Department for the Southwestern States, to collect subscriptions to the Produce Loan as they fall due, and deliver the bonds and certificates, has returned to New-Orleans and opened an office. The agency embraces all subscriptions payable at New-Orleans or in any part of Louisiana or Mississippi, other than such as are payable at Memphis or Mobile. Local agents will be appointed by him at an early date and at leading points in this district. Though the subscriptions are mainly to be realized after the removal of the blockade, a large aggregate is entirety independent of it, and will at be once settled. A circular will be issued explaining the manner of settling subscriptions to the loan."

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Jan. 30, has the following:

"There is possibly grounds for giving some credence to the commercial reports by the *Europa*. Though the sales of 168,000 bales of cotton in Liverpool for the week ending the 11th inst., requires confirmation, this would premise that nearly one-third of the cotton on hand had changed hands for the week. This would be the largest week's sale on record. If the political advices are correct, we can conclude that England is satisfied with the mere surrender and return of MASON and SLIDELL; but what strikes us most forcibly is the continued advance in cotton, middling Orleans being quoted at 13½d. This does not savor much of any expectation of cotton being received, or that spinners, manufacturers, dealers, and all Lancashire looked to an immediate opening of the Southern ports—the raising of the blockade."

The *Crescent* says that considerable cotton is being received by "permits," and the way in which these permits are granted leads to much dissatisfaction, planters in the interior complaining that the planters on the river are selling all they want, while they are not able to dispose of a bale. Speaking of a communication on this subject, the author of the "Talk on 'Change," in the *Crescent*, says:

"He puts the question direct to us: Are the manifests of every steamboat and railroad published complete? They are published as furnished. But such manifests have in instances, to our knowledge, not given full details of cargoes—that is, embracing cotton. For we know of the landing of cotton on our levee which was not reported in the manifests. From all the information before us, we learn that the cotton which has been permitted to come to market has been mostly from planters who were not in need. That received from Memphis came from different parties, purchased in that market. The permits allowing cotton to come hither emanate from the Governor direct—that is, those that have come under our observation. We believe our correspondent does not complain without cause."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of Thursday, Jan. 23, says:

"Many of our commercial community have been in means to reduce their liabilities, as appears by the amount of indebtedness due our banks at this time, compared with last year at the same epoch:

Amount of indebtedness to the banks on the 19th of January, 1861.....	$19,385,781
Amount on the 18th of January, 1862.....	18,022,720
Decrease.....	$1,363,061

Here we have a decrease of indebtedness of 7¾ per cent. from last year, with a decrease in the means of payment, that is, in the sales of cotton, amounting to *forty-five millions of dollars.* Up to this period last year, over eleven hundred thousand bales of cotton, had been sold, paid for, and delivered by our factors. And yet our Legislature have been for weeks attempting to legislate our community into a debt of millions of dollars. We are spared the deploring and mourning of running into bankruptcy through legislative action. Our patriotic Governor has met the crisis with commendable nerve and faithfulness. It reminds us of the veto of the great JACKSON on the memorable bill for the renewal of the Bank of the United States, in 1832."

The New-Orleans *Price Current* states:

"Among the causes which may check the present demand for our leading staple, we notice the impressment into the Government service of nearly all the sea-going steam vessels in port."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* makes the following point upon thy cotton exportation question:

"There were some further receipts of cotton yesterday, under special provisions. We cannot believe that cotton can be interdicted from coming to the city. There were some few bales of cotton received yesterday for exportation. Too limited in quantity to command much talk; yet a novel case might arise from the action of our authorities, whether the shipment of cotton from the plantations and towns of Mississippi can be prohibited from being exported to Europe or Cuba, from going down the Mississippi river out at the Balize by the mandate of the Governor, the Legislature or of the Legislature? Has the Legislature of Louisiana any right to prohibit the produce of Mississippi from going to market, or the inhabitants of Mississippi from using the river as the great highway to market? True, our authorities can prevent cotton from being landed in our city, but they cannot interfere or prohibit cotton from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee from passing by our port to a foreign market. Such proceedings would be closing up the navigation of the great highway.

After all the talk the quantity of cotton shipped this season from this port hardly reached 5,000 bales—too small a matter to talk much about. Cotton appears to be going into Charleston and Savannah daily—so the railroad reports say."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* speaks as follows upon the report of the Committee of Commerce in the Louisiana Legislature in favor of a law to prohibit the exportation of cotton:

"Has Legislature any power, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, to control the subject? Is not commerce one of the interests whose regulation is placed by that instrument under the exclusive authority of Congress? The Constitution, section 8, says: 'The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.' The regulation of commerce is, therefore, by the express terms of the great organic law of the Confederacy, one of the powers which Congress alone has the right to exercise. It is placed in the same category with other powers, the right to declare war, make peace, coin money, to establish post-offices, etc., etc. It is extraordinary that, with this clause of the Constitution staring it in the face, any Committee of any Legislature should gravely recommend an act whose performance would be a plain and palpable violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the country, which every member of the legislative body has solemnly sworn to obey.

The people of the Confederate States will never sanction it—never. It is a bad symptom, this reckless and high-handed spirit of legislating rough-shod over the Constitution, and in violation of those well-established principles of the individual rights of the citizen which were the very basis and corner-stone of the United States Constitution, and which have been retained in the Confederate. Without them there is no such thing as rational freedom. No frittering away of the substance of free government while retaining the shadow. The attempt to do this, should it be unwisely made in any quarter, will cause wide-spread commotion and disastrous effects."

IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 28.

We have had another week of moderate activity in the various departments of city trade. The scant facilities for railroad transportation continue to check the movements in sugar and molasses, which have been quiet and drooping throughout the week, closing at rates still more in favor of buyers. There is a fair demand for our leading staple, for future delivery, but we hear of very few transactions from the limited stock on the spot; also, a limited movement in tobacco, owing to the meagre supplies on sale. In flour and wheat the market is still quiet, with a further downward tendency in prices. While corn, hay, oats, bran and, potatoes are in good request at about previous rates—the last-named article showing a further advance. A good demand has sprung up for bulk meats, and considerable sales have been made at stiffer rates, but the market price is generally unchanged. With reduced supplies on sale, and an active demand, prices for bagging and rope have again advanced. Nothing new in salt. There is no change in the market rates for coin, the demand being light at 20 per cent. premium for silver and 25 for gold, buying. Exchange on New-Orleans ½ dis. buying, and ¼ prem. selling.

COTTON—There has been a good demand for future delivery during the past week, but very little has transpired from the limited stock at present on hand, a few small lots only having been taken at irregular, but generally unchanged prices. We may again quote Middling, 7½c.@7¾c., and good to strict good Middling, 8c.@8¼c. Receipts for the week, 229 bales, all in transit, and including 94 bales contributed for the benefit of hospitals and charitable associations in this city and Nashville.

The total receipts of Cotton at this point, from Sept. 1 to date, comprise 5,630 bales, against 289,703 to same date last year—decrease this year, 284,073 bales. The shipments during the same period embrace 5,193 bales against 235,907 bales to the same date last year—decrease this year, 230,714 bales.

REMPHIS COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1861..... bales.	1,071
Received past week.....	229
Received previously.....	5,401—5,630
Total.....	7,301
Shipped past week.....	184
Shipped previously.....	5,009—5,193
Stock on hand this date.....	2,108

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM MEMPHIS.

	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.
New-Orleans.....	115	1,597
Interior points.....	69	3,596
Total.....	184	5,193

TOBACCO—Stocks continue light, and the week's business has again been restricted to a few small parcels at irregular but full prices. We repeat former quotations as affording a fair index of the present state of the market:

Inferior Lugs.	2½c.@3½c.	Fair.....	6½c.@7½c.
Good Lugs...	4 c.@4½c.	Fine.....	8 c.@9 c.
Inf. admitted..	5 c.@6 c.	Choice and Select....	10c.

FLOUR—Demand moderate throughout the week, but sales confined mostly to small lots for city consumption. In respect to prices, there is very little change to note. On Monday, a sound lot of 800 bbls. of good choice Extra sold on private terms, but understood to be $10 ₱ bbl.; on Tuesday, 200 bbls. Extra at $9 25@$9 75; and on Saturday, 160 sacks country Extra at $9 30. We now quote lots in barrels: Superfine, $8 50@$8 75; and Extra, $9 50@$9 75.

IN RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 5.

Exchange on New-York 6@6¼—nominal. Silver is selling at 20c. and gold 28c.

The following quotations are wholesale. For small orders higher prices will be charged:

Bacon—Hogs, round, 25c.; sides, 26c.; shoulders, 23c.@24c. Butter—35c.@45c. Bone Dust—Richmond, $35@$38 ₱ ton; Ruffin's bone ask $35@$37. Beans—$1 50@$2. Corn Meal—Bolted, 95c.@$1; unbolted, 90c. Corn—85c.@50c. Candles—Tallow, 20c.; Adamantine, 45c.@50.; Mitchell's, 55c. Cotton—10c.@10½c. Cotton Yarns—City yarns, 32c.; cotton cordage, 25c. ₱ lb. Coffee—None in market. Cloverseed—$17; scarce. Flour—Superfine, $7; extra, $7 50; family, $8¼@$8½. Flaxseed—$1 25@$1 50. Forage—A general decline of 25c. ₱ cwt. Dull and much offering. Fish—Halifax Herrings, $8@$10 for No. 1. None in market. Guano—Nothing doing; no stock. Iron and Nails—Pig Iron, $65@$70; the stock small; the stock of Bar Iron has been reduced; Swedes, $115@$120; Refined English, $115@$120; Common English, $90@$100; Nails, 8½c.@9c. Leather—Sole Leather, 65c.@70c.; Upper, 75c.@$1; Kip Skins, $50@$75; Harness Leather, 70c.@75c; Bridle Leather, 7½c. ₱ side—very scarce and much wanted. Lead—Pig, 7½c.@7¾c.; Bar, 8c.@8½c. Molasses—New crop—New-Orleans, 95c.@$1. Offal—Bran, 18c.@20c.; Sorts, 25c.; Brownstuff, 60c.; Shipstuff, 60c. Oats—85c.@90c.—scarce. Timothy Seed, $6. Plaster—Sales of Lump at $10. Potatoes—Irish, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Peas—$2 50 ₱ bag of two bushels; very little in market. Pepper—80c.@$1, as to quality, very scarce. Rye, $1 ₱ bushel. Shot, 9c.@10c.; stock light. Salt—Fine, $35 for Liverpool; Ground Alum Virginia Salt, none. Salt in small quantities can be bought in Lynchburgh at the rate of $3 ₱ sack. Sugars—Sugars are of very light stock, and prices have an upward tendency; stocks of Brown very light; prices high: New-Orleans, 13c.@15c.; Refined New-Orleans, 15c.@16½c.; Crushed, 24c.@25c.; stock small. Coffee Sugar, 15c.@20c. Wheat—Prime Red, $1 25; prime White, $1 35; inferior samples, 10c.@15c. less. Whisky—Summerdean, two years old, $1 25; three years, 20 ₱ cent.; four years old, $2; five years old, $2 50; Richmond Rectified 20 ₱ cent., $1 50; W. WALLACE'S Mountain Dew, $3; Malted Rye, old, $3 50; new proof Whisky, $2. Wool—Washed Virginia Wool, 75c.@80c.; unwashed, 45c.@50c.; fine Merino unwashed, 50c.@60c.; washed, 85c.@90c.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Advertiser* states that volunteering is going on in Mobile with a rush, and adds: "In two weeks' time our volunteer army will make a show with glittering pikes, streaming pennons, double-barreled guns and bowie-knife cleavers. So every good and loyal citizen will be able to feel the comfortable assurance that, if the negro refrain, 'Picayune Butler's come to town,' should be realized by the march of that Massachusetts hero upon our fair city, every man will be in arms to welcome him with 'bloody hands to hospitable graves'—that we have not gone to sleep, dependiag solely for the safety of our homes upon Confederate troops and neighbors who may rush to our defence."

As the time approaches for the meeting of the permanent Congress of the Confederate States, the contest is getting animated for the offices connected with the organization of the two houses. For the Clerkship of the House of Representatives the most prominent candidates are Mr. MCDOWELL, associate editor of the Richmond *Whig*, Mr. MCCLUSKY, of Tennessee, and Mr. DIXON, at present the Reading Clerk of the Provisional Congress. For the Secretary of the Senate, those most frequently spoken of are JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., Secretary of the Provisional Congress, JOHN R. THOMPSON, formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and A. H. H. DAWSON, of Georgia.

On the 28th ult., the Confederate Congress removed the injunction of secrecy from the Military bill which was recently passed. The new law, it is stated, provides for the organization of companies, battalions and regiments; authorizing, in all cases, the election of field-officers by regiments or battalions, as the case might be. In case vacancies occur after their organization, the offices are to be filled by promotion. Officers may also be appointed by the President to raise regiments, battalions and companies; but these officers are not to receive pay, or their commissions, until the organization of their commands is effected. If they should fail within two months from the date of appointment to raise regiments, battalions or companies, their appointment ceases.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* says: "At this foundery they are now completing, on an average, one cannon a day, and in the manufacture of gun carriages, caissons, &c., are fitting up a battery of six guns once in three weeks. With a few other establishments as active and energetic as are the Messrs. NOBLE, the Confederate States would soon be supplied with abundance of cannon of her own manufacture. We are glad to learn that these guns have been proved to be of the very best character of iron ordnance. The famous Cutts battery that did such distinguished service at Dranesville, we are told, was from this establishment."

The Richmond *Examiner* learns that the railroad connection through Tennessee and North Carolina, recommended by President DAVIS, is to be made a test question in Congress, as to the propriety of the Government extending aid to some other roads. The same paper also states that the matter of aiding three roads is under the consideration of the Government, viz.: that recommended by the President, that completing the line now wanting between Montgomery and Jackson, and the Texas road, to complete communication between that State and Louisiana.

J. D. JONES, of the Passport Office, writes to the Richmond *Examiner* that the whole amount of contributions to the Confederate army in Virginia, during the last three months, has not fallen short of $3,000,000. The subjoined list comprises almost exclusively the donations made to the army of the Potomac: North Carolina, $325,417; Alabama, $317,600; Mississippi, $272,670; Georgia, $244,885; South Carolina, $137,206; Texas, $87,800; Louisiana, $61,950; Virginia, $84,070; Tennessee, $17,000; Florida, $2,350; Arkansas, $950. Total, $1,515,398.

The Charleston *Courier* says: "We have been favored by a friend with a sample of cotton-seed coffee, prepared by Dr. H. RAVENEL, of Pooshee, St. John's, Berkley, which we had served up at breakfast yesterday morning, and found very palatable. The aroma is very like that of coffee, and in flavor it is similar to coffee, but rather more like Broma. We have little doubt that a mixture of one-third of one-half coffee, and the rest of ground or powdered cotton-seed, would easily pass for good, if not pure coffee."

The following paragraph from the Richmond *Dispatch* is commended to the consideration of the London *Times*: "We are glad to hear that sunken vessels and other obstructions have been placed in the channels near Roanoke Island, and in sundry other waters. If the Rappahannock, and other streams which present easy access to the enemy, are not similarly obstructed and lined with torpedoes, it ought to be done without delay."

The Columbus (Ky.) *News*, of the 17th, says: "We have been put under information that a half million of dollars was shipped a few days ago from a certain point, and that our troops will be paid off in a short time. We are not responsible for its accuracy, as stated. Several regiments have received orders to make out their pay-rolls, and the orders have been promptly obeyed. This occurred yesterday. No doubt a portion of our troops will receive their pay this week.

At Bowling Green the only Northern exchange quoted is on Louisville, at 11@17 per cent. premium. Gold is quoted at 30 per cent. premium, and silver at 25@30. At the same place, on the 28th ult., star candles were worth 60c. per pound, and tallow 35c.; Rio coffee, 60@70c.; shoulders, 10c.; hams, 25c.; and sides 22c. per pound; whisky, $1 25@$1 50 per gallon; fine salt, $12 per sack, and barrel salt $3 50 per bushel.

In consequence of the large crop of sugar and molasses in Louisiana, a movement is on foot among the planters to plant only half a crop of cane next year, and turn their attention to other products. It is stated that at least one-third of the present crop will be on hand at next planting time. The planters complain of low prices—a complaint which consumers about here do not realize.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* says that three million dollars were brought to that city, on the South Side Railroad, on the 16th, and immediately shipped on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This money belonged to the Confederate Government, and is to be used in paying off the troops in the West and Southwest, and for other purposes of the Government.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of the 20th ult., says; The burning and destruction of property by Gen. BUNDNAN'S command, is the best news we have from beyond Bowling Green. Rather the vile Yankees should have the use or benefit of them, we would rather see every house in the State burned down, and every foot of ground laid waste and made desolate.

The Nashville *Patriot* contains a long card from BEN MCCULLOCH, addressed to the Richmond *Whig*, in which he roundly abuses Gen. PRICE, accusing him of robbing the Louisiana and Arkansas soldiers of their share of the glory won in the battle of Springfield, in which the Louisiana regiment (so BEN says) took SIGEL'S battery, at the point of the bayonet.

The Bowling Green *Courier* says; "We understand that the polls (for the election of Confederate Congressmen) were opened on the 22d ult., in Trigg County, within two miles of the camp of the Yankee troops from Cairo and Paducah, and that the courageous Southern men of that neighborhood polled every one of their votes. All honor to them!

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says that Gov. BROWN'S proposition to advance a million or two of the Confederate tax, if he can be allowed interest on the advance until due, has been responded to by the Secretary of the Treasury, declining the advance, *as there is money enough in the Treasury.* (Such as it is.)

The Vicksburgh *Whig* of the 22d ult. says: "The Vicksburgh Cadets, Capt. JESSE E. WHITE, left here on Monday afternoon for Corinth, where they were ordered to rendezvous."

The number of cotton looms in operation in Mississippi is 183—80 at Jackson, 40 at Grenada, and and 35 at Bankston. Each loom is capable of turning out sixty yards of cloth per day for the full number of working days in the year, (313,) which would give a product of 3,435,740 yards per annum. This aggregate will not near supply the wants of the State.

The Nashville *Union* understands that the five Confederate surgeons, taken prisoners by the Federals at Fishing Creek, refused to leave the sick and wounded, when our troops crossed the river, declaring that they would be taken prisoners rather than leave.

The Florence (Miss.) *Gazette* is informed that the Ninth Mississippi Regiment had reënlisted for the war. It participated in the recent heavy bombardment of Fort Pickens, and also the subsequent attack upon BILLY WILSON'S camp, on Santa Rosa Island. The regiment is now at Corinth, Miss.

The Harris County (Ga.) *Enterprise* says: "It is useless to speculate, at so early a day, as to the probable yield of the incoming wheat crop, yet it is a common remark among the planters of this section, that the young wheat presents an unusually flattering prospect."

The cotton planters of Natchitoches Parish, La., have, in public meeting, resolved that no planter, no matter what may be his force, should plant or raise more than five bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, in 1862, unless the blockade is raised before the first of March next.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated to-day. The military turned out in full force, and there was a grand review of troops. There were ten thousand, armed and equipped, ready to take the field, among whom were one thousand free colored soldiers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives an elaborate comparative statement of the National and Confederate successes, claiming for the former a loss of 20,000 men, for the letter 5,697, basing its figures upon the statements of Confederate officers, "who are proverbially gentlemen whose word may be trusted."

At Memphis on the 22d, a number of prisoners escaped by breaking through that miserable abortion, situated on the Mississippi river, called "the guard house." Parties have been sent in certain directions in search of them, and we have no doubt of their being successful in bringing the offenders back to quarters.

The City of Mobile has sent to the war, for twelve months and three years, 3,000 men, and has 2,000 more under arms and in uniform for coast defence. She already has more soldiers than she has ever polled votes—soldiers in active service.

The Jacksonport (Ark.) *Herald* states that a MR. CARLTON ships about a ton and a half of saltpetre every week to Nashville, to be made into powder, and that he soon expects to be able to ship two and three tons per week.

A private letter to us from Pensacola, dated the 17th inst., says: "All is quiet at present, though the enemy are busily engaged in erecting batteries on Santa Rosa Island, and troops arrive every week or so. Their force cannot be far short of 6,000 men. Our defences here are impregnable."

Hon. JOHN M. DANIEL, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, passed through Lynchburg, *en route* for Gen. FLOYD'S Brigade, in Kentucky. He is on the Staff of Gen. FLOYD, as aid-de-camp.

At Richmond, on the 23d ult., Confederate bonds of the $15,000,000 loan were sold at 101 and interest; of the $100,000,000 loan at 100 and interest. North Carolina Bonds at 87, and Virginia 85¾.

Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING, the Confederate Commissioner to London, has arrived in Mobile from Havana, by the steamer *Calhoun*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. *FEB. 10, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s 1867	90	1650 Erie Railway	34
3,000 U. S. 6s '68 Cou.	90	100 do	s30 34¼
22,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	90⅝	50 do	b30 34¼
7,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	79	25 do	b15 34¼
10,000 Tre. 7 3-10ths c. Notes	98	50 Hud. River R.	b10 38¼
2,000 Ohio State 6s '86	96¼	200 do	36¼
4,000 Ill. Coupon Bs. '77	80½	50 do	b30 36¼
3,000 Mich. State 6s '68	89¾	60 do	36¼
4,000 M. S. & west. b.	80¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.	49½
10,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	44	10 Panama Railroad.	117¾
10,000 do	44¾	100 Reading R.	41
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R.	78 1-03	200 do	s30 40¼
2,000 Mich. Sou. & N. I. R.	85	150 Mich. Cen. R.	49¾
1,000 Pacific R. 7s, O'd by U. of Missouri	28	100 do	49¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	92¾	15 do	49¾
15,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st M	41¾	10 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	21
5,000 do	41¾	50 do	21¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	44	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G.	41½
15 Bank of New-York	85	150 do	41
40 Chatham Bank	70	200 do	41
15 Continental Bank	71¾	1,000 Ill. Cen. R. sc'p	89
15,000 Am. Gold	b30 100	50 Clev. & P. R.	16
5,000 do	b20 100	100 do	16¼
4,000 do	100	150 Gal. & C. R.	66¾
10,000 do	b60 100	1400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	41¾
10,000 do	100	10 do	42
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 99	20 do	41¾
15 do	99	500 do	b4 41¾
50 do	s30 99	100 do	b30 41¾
700 N. Y. Central R. ex-div	p&c. 80	150 Chic. & Rock Id. R.	52¾
5 do	80¾	50 do	s10 52¾
50 do	b60 80¾	50 do	b7 52¾
200 do	s10 80	50 do	b10 52¾
400 do	p&c. 80	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	61¾
50 Erie Railway Pref.	50	10 do	61
150 do	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	89	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s10 98¾
25,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	90	100 do	98¾
2,000 U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	79	100 do	b10 98¾
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes	98	50 do	98¾
4,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	44	150 Buffalo & S. Line R.	121
3,000 Ill. Canal Reg. B.	79	6 N. Y. Cen. R. ex-div	80
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	41¾	50 do	79¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. s'p'c B.	98	100 Erie Railway	34¼
3,000 M. C. R. p. c. 1st m.	82	250 do	s30 33¾
S. F. C. Bonds	99¾	200 Mich. Central R	42
15,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	41¾	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip	56¾
1,000 Terre H. & A. 1 m	89½	50 do	b30 56¾
2,000 Har. 1st Mtg. Bs.	100	700 Cleve. & Toledo R	41¾
10,000 American Gold	103¾	200 do	41¾
40,000 do	b60 103¾	200 do	41¾
4,000 do	103¾	200 do	s4 41¾
10 Bank of Commerce	76¾	50 Chi. & R'k I'd R.	52¾

MONDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 1:

Decrease in Loans	$873,521
Increase in Specie	693,080
Decrease in Circulation	327,976
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,380,073

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 9, 1861.	Feb. 8, 1862.	Feb. 1, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	120,368,050	143,802,257	144,675,778
Specie	34,655,645	28,172,663	27,479,583
Circulation	8,361,305	6,076,975	6,404,951
Gross Deposits	109,242,903	129,546,312	127,888,941
Exchanged	20,254,272	18,869,382	15,631,938
Undrawn	88,988,631	110,676,930	112,057,003
In Sub-Treasury	3,644,921	3,866,626	2,214,179

The Bank return this afternoon shows a further accumulation of Specie and a demand line of Discounts. On the Deposit line there is a falling off from the Treasury account, while the private or mercantile deposits have actually increased. After the present return the Treasury account will cease to influence the Deposit average, while of the Loans and Discounts, nearly one half is in Treasury Bonds and United States Stocks: the present line of mercantile Discounts standing below $80,000,000 out of a total of $143,802,000. The City Bank Circulation continues to run down, and is now lower than at any time within the past ten or twelve years.

The market for Money to-day is quite easy, and a good many of the old Stock and Exchange firms are supplied at 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum; others at 6 ₱ cent on miscellaneous collateral. The deposits, on temporary loan, with the Government Sub-Treasury, amount to about $500,000, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Customs Duties to-day are $71,000. The balance in the Sub-Treasury this afternoon is $3,486,493.

The price of Gold has advanced to 104@104¼ ₱ cent., and Exchange on London is firm at 114¼@115 ₱ cent. The rates on the Continent are as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 95c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₱ dollar	4f. 90c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₱ guilder	43⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight, ₱ marc banco	36c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—His LAST LEGS—MONSIEUR MALET—THE KENTUCKIAN IN 1815.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, in command of a division on the Upper Potomac, has been arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette as a traitor. The charges against him are four—misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; corresponding with the enemy, and two charges of recent treachery. He was brought to this City yesterday, and immediately transferred within the walls of Fort Lafayette. A court-martial will be speedily ordered in his case.

From Western Tennessee, we learn that the troops are still near Fort Henry, but preparations for further movements were vigorously going on. There was a panic in Tennessee. The rebel garrison of Fort Henry have fled to Fort Donelson. A rebel steamer, on being chased, had been fired by its crew and abandoned. Two of our gunboats had gone up the Tennessee River, and it was expected would penetrate as far as Alabama.

Secretary STANTON has ordered the arrest and incarceration in Fort McHenry of one Doctor IVES, a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, on the charge of being a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of the War Department. It appears, according to the order of Secretary STANTON, which we publish in full elsewhere, that IVES introduced himself into the chambers of the Department when private consultations were being held, and demanded news for publication in the *Herald* exclusively, under the threat of the hostility of that immaculate sheet.

Our news from the Burnside Expedition, up to Saturday night, received from the rebels at Norfolk, is to the effect that Gen. BURNSIDE had commenced the attack upon the rebel position at Roanoke Island, and that one or two rebel gunboats had been sunk. This is the only positive information. From the fact, however, that the rebels had received further intelligence which they refused to communicate, we are led to infer that our forces have been entirely victorious, and that Gov. WISE has had his coveted opportunity to "die in the last ditch."

The rebels are now trying to make light of the recent disaster at Fort Henry. The Richmond *Dispatch* says it is to be regretted, but was a foregone conclusion, as the fort was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment or assault from a large land force. The disabling of the railroad bridge over the Tennessee River is also pronounced to be a matter of small moment.

"It has been currently reported for some days past," says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, "that a large number of troops will soon be transferred from the army of the Potomac to the 'dark and bloody ground' in Kentucky, to meet the reinforcements said to have been forwarded by JEFF. DAVIS from Manassas to Bowling Green, where BEAUREGARD has assumed command. It is sought to confirm this rumor by another, which has been current here since the visit of Col. THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, to the effect that while here he entered into arrangements for the sole use and occupancy of the entire rolling stock of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company (connecting this city with Cincinnati) for the period of six consecutive days, commencing at a given date, and the object was to transfer 50,000 troops from Washington to Kentucky."

The Navy Department has received official notice from Capt. DUPONT, of the sinking of the second stone fleet off Charleston, in that portion of Maffit's Channel between Rattlesnake Shoal and the shore, through which the rebel steamer *Isabel* escaped on her last trip. Capt. DUPONT states that there are two passages into the harbor still open—the Swash Channel, and that portion of Maffitt's Channel lying outside the Shoals.

A communication from the rebel authorities relative to the proposed Prison Embassy was received at Fortress Monroe on Sunday. Its contents have not yet been made public, but it is supposed to have been decisive.

A gentleman who recently conversed with an intelligent refugee, late from New-Orleans, says he states that the Union men of the South (and they are still to be found) utterly discredit the proclamation issued by Gen. PHELPS. They only received it through the Southern papers, no copies of the absurd document having been permitted to reach the shore direct from the absurd General, and it was believed to be a secesh lie. All sympathizers with the Union cause contended, and had no doubt they were right, that the secesh had invented the proclamation.

Six Ohio regiments are under marching orders; the Twentieth, Col. WHITTLESEY, at Camp King, near Cincinnati; Fifty-sixth, Col. KINNEY, at Portsmouth; Fifty-eighth, Col. BAUSSENWEIN, at Camp Chase; Sixty-eighth, Col. STEEDMAN, at Camp Chase; Seventy-sixth, Col. WOOD, at Newark; and the Seventy-eighth, Col. LEGGETT, at Zanesville. These regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on short notice.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at Halifax we have intelligence from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult. There were somewhat vague rumors in circulation, which find utterance through the London *Shipping Gazette*, to the effect that a semi-official note had been addressed to the British Government by France, respecting the Southern blockade, declaring that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting it, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the British Government to join him in raising it. The rumors further state, that in case the British Government should decline to do so, he will proceed alone. The *Corps Legislatif* was to meet on the 27th, and the Emperor's speech on the occasion was expected to touch upon American affairs. The London *Times* had published another editorial deprecating interference, and urging the British people to wait, as they can afford to do so as long as the North and South can afford to look at each other across the Potomac at a cost of two millions sterling per week to each. The London *Globe* is in favor of opening the Southern ports immediately.

A letter from Mr. SEWARD to SMITH O'BRIEN, has been published. Mr. O'BRIEN is urged, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain and of humanity at large, to speak and act for the American Union.

The pirate *Sumter* is said to have been seen in Genoese waters. The United States Consul at Cadiz had protested against the assistance given her at that port, but the authorities excused themselves on the ground that the *Sumter* needed repairs, she being in a leaking condition.

The *Nashville* and the *Tuscarora* appear to occupy the same relative positions as at last previous advices.

There had been very stormy weather in the Irish Channel, and a number of wrecks were reported.

A further view of the designs of Spain in Mexico is given in a speech made by the Minister of State to the Spanish Congress. He declares that Spain will demand reparation from Mexico for the war of independence. The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the Mexican General ALMONTE is now in Belgium, pursuing a negotiation for placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico. ALMONTE is to accompany the French Expedition.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was unchanged. Breadstuffs were declining and heavy. Consols were quoted 92¾@92¾. The Paris Bourse was buoyant, and Rentes had advanced.

MEXICO AND HAVANA.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. The Allied force in Mexico numbered at that time some sixteen thousand men, while the Mexicans had collected between Vera Cruz and Mexico, according to all accounts, some fifty thousand. For sanitary considerations, a portion of the Allied forces, with the consent of Gen. UREGA, had occupied two or three small villages adjacent to the city. A manifesto, taking the shape of an ultimatum, had been issued to the Mexicans, setting forth the ostensible designs of the Allies, and closing with a dispatch from each of the Plenipotentiaries stating their claims. The very latest advices state that an advance had been made, the Mexicans retiring as the Allies advanced. This intelligence is not quite so late, apparently, as that received by way of San Francisco, announcing a battle at the National Bridge.

The intelligence from Havana is not of special importance. The papers were publishing strong articles against the American Press for ascribing unworthy motives to Spain in the invasion of Mexico.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the Hatteras citizens of North Carolina, insisting upon the right of Mr. FOSTER to represent them in Congress, was presented. The resolutions passed by the New-York Legislature, in favor of each State being allowed to assess and collect its share of the National tax, were presented. A petition of citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the "negro question," and attend to the business of the country, was also presented. The Committee on Military Affairs was requested to inquire into the expediency of completing the military road from Point Douglas in Minnesota to Superior City in Wisconsin. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, gave notice of a bill to establish a National foundry. A bill concerning contracts and orders for Government supplies was referred. The bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Railroad Company was taken up, and passed after some debate, after being amended so as to secure three per cent. of the gross receipts of the Company for the support of the Washington schools. The report of the Committee on Conference on the bill establishing Home Guards in Missouri and Maryland, was taken up, and agreed to after explanations from Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri. Mr. SUMNER's resolution, that the Finance Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National institution for savings, and the fiscal agency of the Government, was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded to explain the objects of the proposed measure, but gave way to a motion for an Executive Session, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the issue of $10,000,000 demand notes was unanimously passed. The Secretary of War was requested to furnish his views and opinions relative to the reorganization of the Medical Department of the army. Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, obtained unanimous consent to present a petition from a great number of citizens of Philadelphia, praying that on the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address be read in one of the houses of Congress, in the presence of both branches, and that the President, members of the Cabinet, Ex-Presidents of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the army and navy, and all distinguished citizens, be invited to attend—the proceedings to be subsequently printed in pamphlet form; and that the address, or portions of it, be also read to the army and navy. Mr. CRITTENDEN offered a resolution to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. It was amended so as to include the reading of the Declaration of Independence and Secretary STANTON'S order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring, and passed. The Senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers to inspect vessels purchased by the War Department, was passed. The report of the Committee on Elections against the right of Mr. SEGAR, of Virginia, to a seat in the House, was debated, but not disposed of. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the annual report of the Central Park Commissioners was received. The expenses of the Park for 1861 were reduced $399,191 29, and a force of 2,079 men employed. Seven miles of carriage road are completed.

The Board of Councilmen held a very brief session yesterday, but the only business transacted was the passage of a resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to remove all encumbrances on Battery-place and the Battery enlargement. Also one offered by Mr. HAYES, requesting the Mayor not to sign any more warrants in favor of A. J. HACKLEY, contractor for cleaning streets, until, in his judgment, the terms of his contract were fully complied with.

The skating carnival of the Washington Club, of Brooklyn, came off yesterday afternoon and evening, on the fine pond belonging to the Society. The afternoon did not promise success, although the weather was in every respect favorable—but by evening thousands repaired to the spot, and, with music, fireworks and skating on a grand scale, the evening was delightfully passed, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

Dr. GUY HOPKINS, a resident of North Branch, Lapeer County, Michigan, has been arrested on a charge of corresponding with the rebels.

A counterfeiter, noted in the Western States, E. S. PIPER by name, has been arrested at Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio.

In an action brought upon a promissory note, and tried before Justice GOULD, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, it is held that the plaintiff, being a citizen of South Carolina, was an alien enemy, and could not recover in our Courts. Another action is pending in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, to recover $500 of certain parties for giving theatrical performances at Volks Garten, without a license. The case is still on.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was lower by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. than on Saturday, and closed unsettled. Exchange firm at 114¾@115. Gold advanced to 104@104¼ ₱ cent.

The movements in Breadstuffs yesterday were limited, though Flour and Corn were cheaper. A fair business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions, especially Bacon and Lard, which were firm. Groceries were quiet, as were also Metals, Oils, Hemp, Hops, Fruit and Cotton. Common Resin was in moderate request. Spirits Turpentine was lower, and quite heavy. The freight engagements were restricted.

France and the Blockade.

The advices brought by the *America* are filled with vague intimations of danger to this country. Rumors, almost uniform in tenor, run through the Press of Paris and London to the effect that the French Emperor is disposed to demand the withdrawal of the Southern blockade; that he has invited the coöperation of England in the measure, and that his address at the opening of the Legislative Body, on the 27th, was to be largely devoted to a justification of the proposed policy. Not only is the story remarkably consistent and coherent, but it gathers increased credibility from the hostile temper of the French semi-official journals, which are clamorous not only for the suspension of the blockade, but for the immediate recognition of the rebel Confederacy. This pack is rarely unleashed, and set off at full cry in any given direction, unless the Government entertains a more or less decided intention of pursuing the same course; and to this circumstance, perhaps, is attributable the currency of the notion that an unfriendly policy toward the United States is contemplated. What the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* insist upon must, it is assumed, have the warrant of authority.

Why the Imperial Government should at this moment take part in our affairs in a form so well calculated to alienate all the good feeling with which our people have been accustomed to regard the countrymen of LAFAYETTE, is a question of instant moment. From time to time we have had occasion to show how little the material interests of France would be promoted by any interposition in our affairs. There has, nevertheless, been very stringent pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the commercial classes in favor of intervention, and not only has the Ministry been overrun with memorials, but members of the *Corps Legislatif* have been so generally influenced to advocate that step, that there is little doubt of the readiness of that Chamber to approve any decided policy the Emperor in his address at the opening of its sessions may have recommended. And there has probably been too great stress laid upon the presumed friendship of NAPOLEON III. for this country. If such a sentiment ever existed, it must be owned, there has been nothing upon our part to encourage and repay it. In the Crimean war our sympathies were openly given to Russia. When our own troubles began we took pains to estrange both France and England by augmenting the tariff on their most important manufactures; and a few months later, when complaint came of our impolicy, and of the suffering inflicted upon the laboring classes of Europe by the tariff added to the war, we hastened to elevate the tariff, while we did not hasten to conclude the war. And other causes have, no doubt, exerted serious influence upon the mind of the Emperor. When the Orleans Princes came to this country in the Spring, they were received with unusual manifestations of respect by our Government, and at once given positions of prominence in our army. The *Journal des Débats*, the organ of the Orleans party at Paris, at the same time published letters in vindication of the American cause, known to have been written by the Prince of Joinville and the Duke of Nemours, and the *Débats* itself came out, and has since remained, a sturdy supporter of our Government. It is also well known that the Orleanists in France have affected a special sympathy with our troubles. These evidences of good understanding existing between a faction, whom the Emperor regards with especial dread, and a Government, which has never been a partial to the BONAPARTES, have not been without their effect upon the imperial mind, and certainly do not predispose it to look with favor upon our enterprise. On the other hand, the right of the American question has been championed indiscreetly, by the Liberal Press, the organs of Prince NAPOLEON and of Republicans—an advocacy ill-calculated to counteract the partiality of the Orleanists. These reasons have, no doubt had their effect in bringing the Emperor to the resolution he is said to have adopted.

But while such is apparently the disposition of NAPOLEON, and the journals in the interest and confidence of his Government, the British Ministerial Press is singularly unresponsive. The London *Times* and *Globe* both argue against the propriety of interference. They vaunt the ability of England to bear the pinch of the war as long as it can be borne by the United States—seeing that the cost of our tardiness exceeds $10,000,000 a week. True as this may be, it hardly accounts for the moderation of a Government which only two months ago descended to falsehood in order to foment ill-feeling toward America, and induce a war. There must be other and secret motives for the present action. It may be deemed advisable to await the meeting of Parliament, and leave to Parliament the responsibility of war or peace. It may be that the aversion of the Queen to a contest with the United States is too strong to be overcome or modified. Through a multitude of channels the fact of her Majesty's dislike of an American war has escaped to the public—a dislike, no doubt, strengthened by the resolute opposition of the late Prince Consort, in his last hours, to the belligerent policy of Lord PALMERSTON. Whatever the reason, England not only withholds assent to the plan of the Emperor, but offers shrewd reasons for not participating in it. Her position is outwardly on the side of peace; and in accepting the fact with content, we may permit the motive to pass unquestioned.

It remains to be seen, assuming always the views of NAPOLEON to be as represented whether, without the company of England, he will persist in intervention. The thing is more than doubtful. He will hardly care to embark single-handed in a conflict, the magnitude of which it is impossible to foresee, and a certain result of which will be the creation of a powerful enemy on this Continent, who may hereafter have an influential part to play in European politics, and will hardly be likely to play it in the interest of the dynasty which has selected its moment of extremest need to inflict a blow intended to be fatal. To undertake intervention alone, would be to drive America—the second maritime Power of the world, into closer alliance with Great Britain, which is the first, and to insure our hostility in any contest NAPOLEON may have hereafter to wage for his crown. A statesman so far-sighted as NAPOLEON III. will scarcely seek these results. And unless he can bring Great Britain along with him, and so making the Queen's Government share all the odium he may incur in the business, he will not be apt to enter upon it. The question turns, therefore, not upon the wish of France, but upon the willingness of England. And, at present, England is not willing.

The English Press on American Finance.

We have had sauce enough from England of late; but of that particular kind of sauce which is suited both to the goose and the gander, we have received none at all. This sort of unevenhanded justice is flagrantly manifested in regard to our recent financial measures consequent upon the insurrection. The suspension of specie payments is pronounced "very like an act of national bankruptcy." "When," adds the *Morning Herald*, "a private individual or public company does this, we say that they are bankrupt." But in that case very often "we" say what the event proves to be untrue. For in how many instances in this country and in some, as we know, in England, is suspension of payment followed by relief to all parties concerned and prosperity to one, and in case of a winding up of a concern with a payment in full and a handsome surplus, when an opposite course would have insured a loss to all parties, and the ruin of one. But our Secretary of the Treasury is said, by his English censor, to have only followed "truly national examples." The old Confederation, it is said, "contracted debts and refused to pay them. Pennsylvania contracted debts, and in a like fashion swindled her creditors." Notice here the ignoring of the absolute impossibility of the payment of its debts by the old Confederation; but chiefly the untruthful statement with regard to Pennsylvania, all of whose bonds were finally paid in full, and the studious neglect to bring to mind the absolute repudiation of the State, Mississippi, which has furnished the insurrection with a leader, a leader who is the very apostle and archpriest of repudiation. Not more religiously or distinctly does the sponsor in baptism renounce the devil and all his works, on behalf of his god-child, than Mr. DAVIS renounced her debts and all her liabilities in behalf of Mississippi, adding thereunto a denunciation of her creditors. But, although Pennsylvania, who assumed her debt, is held up to the scorn of the British nation, the flagrant sins of the faith-breaking Slave States are passed over in utter silence.

But the suspension of the Bank of England for twenty years, in obedience to peremptory Orders in Council, is a hard nut for even John Bull's strong teeth to crack. Nevertheless, at it he goes, and thus, as the lawyers say, he confesses and avoids the case.

"It was not that we had not the wealth to pay our way, or were unwilling to spend it to the last farthing; but simply that one particular form of wealth was required in greater abundance than it could possibly be supplied at the time. We found a substitute for gold at some cost of inconvenience to all parties concerned, and paid for everything at least what it was worth."

Exactly so, bullying John, and you did wisely; so wisely that we are about to follow your example. We never were richer than we are now; never had so much money or money's worth in the country. Gold and silver pour into our banks week by week, and we are sending little away, because we are economical, and mean to save money and pay our debts. So the case is simply that one particular form of wealth is required in greater abundance than it can be supplied at the time, and we are about to find a substitute for gold at some cost of inconvenience to all parties concerned, but at no cost of actual value. Your suspension, though it lasted twenty years, was not national bankruptcy, neither is ours. You came out of yours honest and rich. We shall come out of ours as honestly and richer.

This unjust reproach, however, goes one step further. It accuses our Government of "wishing to carry on the war without taxation," and asks the question, "Is it likely that the people who, in time of war, will not be taxed sufficiently to defray one-sixth of the costs of war, will bear a war taxation in time of peace?" And this, when the writer, if he knew enough to have the right to speak upon the subject at all, knew that the Committee of Ways and Means were to prepare a comprehensive and sufficient Tax bill at the earliest possible moment, and that the people have for months been crying out to be taxed—taxed in every way—in their luxuries and their necessities, so that they who never have known taxation, will not pass an hour without paying something into the National Treasury. A more honest or earnest purpose was never shown by any people as to the preservation of its credit; but in that respect, as in all others, it is subjected to the malicious misrepresentation of the London newspapers.

BLUSTER AND BACK DOWN.—The Southern journals have an ingenious way of consoling themselves for the losses sustained by the rebel cause. It is to pooh-pooh every success gained by the National arms. Thus the Richmond papers are now busily *proving* that the capture of Fort Henry was "a foregone conclusion, whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it." These professions are in curious contrast with the loud boasts of impregnability invariably put forth for each position. But bluster and back down has been the rebel tactics throughout. It is like human nature to seek to belittle what one has been forced unwillingly to give up. But Southern nature seems to intensify this peculiarity to a degree that is really a study.

Burnside at Work.

A fresh report from Norfolk brings further confirmation of the tidings that BURNSIDE has really got to work, and that hostilities against Roanoke Island have begun. As we had news direct from the fleet that the Expedition sailed from Hatteras Inlet for that point on Wednesday last, there is no doubt the report is perfectly authentic. There is also very good ground for surmising that the movement has been quite successful; for it has become established as a principle, which we have come to count on with all the confidence of an astronomical law, that when our Norfolk neighbors keep back intelligence, it is because it is of such a character that we would like exceedingly to hear it.

At the same time, we are prepared to learn that the possession of Roanoke Island has been hotly contested by WISE and his confederates. The long delay which the Expedition experienced in consequence of the storm, taken in connection with the obviousness of Roanoke Island as a point of attack, has, without doubt, been improved by the rebels. Reliable intelligence, brought from the vicinity of Roanoke to Gen. BURNSIDE, previous to his departure, stated that Gen. WISE had five thousand men at Nag's Head, on the Sand Banks, between Roanoke Island and the sea; that there were twenty-five hundred men on the island, while reinforcements were arriving from Norfolk daily. Gen. BURNSIDE had only about fifteen thousand soldiers with him when he sailed. A regiment of these returned, and part were left at Hatteras, so that it is not at all impossible that our force found an opposing force of equal strength. But any advantage they may have in their defensive works will be fully made up on our side by our naval force, whose ability to reduce all coast fortifications is fully conceded by the rebel authorities themselves. It is not impossible that the "little Confederate Mosquito fleet," under Commodore LYNCH, may have made a stand at the Marshes, off the lower end of the island; but a few samples of the "intersecting circles" our gunboats are wont to cut, will do the business for *them*. It was then designed that, under cover of our gunboats, Gen. BURNSIDE should land his command and make brief work with the business in hand.

We do not forget, however, that the seizure of Roanoke Island is one of the least important of the purposes which the Burnside Expedition is designed to effect. Its possession gives us command of the communication between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds—that is about all. It is, in fact, a subordinate, not a primary movement, and nothing could be much more disheartening than that this fine expedition should sit down on Roanoke Island, and come to the lame and impotent conclusion of some of our other coast expeditions. Happily such a fate would be as distasteful to BURNSIDE as it would be to the public. And hence we have every confidence that he will show the country what it so much wants to see—a *succession* of vigorous blows at the rebellion. With this view, immediate reinforcements would seem to be a pressing necessity.

The Arrest of Gen. Stone.

The intelligence that a General in the service of the Union has been arrested at the head of his Division, and consigned to State Prison as a traitor, will profoundly shock the public mind. Gen. STONE is an inmate of Fort Lafayette. Arrested on Saturday night at his headquarters, he was yesterday brought to this City, and placed in the custody of Col. BURKE. From our Washington correspondent we receive a *résumé* of the charges upon which this action is founded. Government, we learn, has reason to believe the slaughter at Ball's Bluff to have been less the result of military incompetency than of a preconcerted plan to deliver our troops into the hands of the enemy. Of the character and strength of the evidence relied upon to sustain this fearful inculpation, we are, of course, unapprised. It must, indeed, be cogent; for, to fix upon an officer the guilt of deliberately exposing his troops to be slaughtered pitilessly and helplessly by traitors, only less culpable than himself, no testimony that is not entirely conclusive should be received. Other charges—one of holding treasonable communication with the enemy, and two of recent treachery—are also made. They are probably more easily capable of proof than the first-mentioned; but they are none the less infamous and shocking than it, though, fortunately, they have not been permitted to go on to as fatal an issue.

It is very sure that, whether innocent or guilty, Gen. STONE has a most unfortunate record. He has maintained the most cordial relations with well-known secessionists, male and female, at Washington and in Maryland. It is notorious that his correspondence with rebel officers in Virginia has been incessant. It was only a few weeks since, yielding to a storm of indignation on the omission, that he displayed the national flag over his quarters. And his undue zeal in pursuing and capturing slaves, even when the property of rebels, and restoring them to their owners, has been the subject of vehement protest on the part of his command. Gen. STONE cannot complain if these incidents now tell to his disadvantage. They will necessarily form a part of the case against him; and will as necessarily influence the public judgment.

For the prompt energy which has thus dealt with a suspected traitor, regardless of his position, the country is indebted to the Secretary of War. From a public servant so resolute, just and decisive, we may expect not only that officers guilty of treason, overt or covert, will be brought to punishment, but that officers guilty of hesitation and inaction will have the choice of fighting or relinquishing their commands. At last, therefore, we have promise of action. That it will be universally triumphant who can doubt?

PRAISEWORTHY RESIGNATION.—It is very gratifying to note the spirit of Christian resignation displayed by the rebel journals in their discussions of the recent defeats suffered by the Confederate arms. That impetuous paper, the Memphis *Avalanche*, quotes with serene satisfaction the Shakesperean apothegm, "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and proceeds to discourse of ZOLLICOFFER'S defeat in a tone which would impel one not acquainted with the antecedents of the paper, to the conclusion that its editors were regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel. So, too, the Richmond *Dispatch* declares that the loss of Fort Henry is not at all a surprise, and that the interruption of railroad communication between Bowling Green and Columbus is merely a trifling inconvenience.

This remarkable change in the spirit of these papers, which only a few days ago were so arrogant and boastful, gives us good ground to hope, should Gen. BURNSIDE capture Roanoke Island, that the Charleston *Mercury* may vindicate the forbearance of the rebels in surrendering, by appealing to the Scriptural injunction, "Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also."

The Mercedita Disclosures.

The patriotism of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN has been repeatedly vouched for by his sympathizing sponsor, Mr. Secretary WELLES. What notion these two trusted servants of the Republic have of the sacred quality which as NAPOLEON used to say is "the chief of human virtues, the noblest form of disinterested duty," may be seen from the correspondence on the purchase of the *Mercedita* which we published yesterday. The story there recorded is by no means the most flagrant of those the particulars of which have been laid before us. The vessel in question is a screw steamer, till lately engaged in the Southern trade. The owners having no use for her when their commercial arrangements were broken up by the rebellion, were waited on by an agent commissioned by Mr. WELLES, who opened negotiations for the purchase of the ship. Anxious to be rid of the importunity, and to resist the extortions of this person, the owners wrote direct to the Government, offering to sell the vessel at any price which might be fixed by the Department. This offer was promptly refused, and the preceding negotiations were as promptly renewed by Mr. WELLES's satellite, who made ineffectual attempts to exact a bribe of $5,000, to be given, as he said, to men of influence in the Department to induce them to acquiesce in the purchase. The shipowners very properly refused to be parties to any such disgraceful proceedings, and thought they had succeeded in "keeping their record clear."

But the officials of the Navy Department were too keen to be thus shaken off. Though the ship had been delivered according to contract, the purchase-money was not to be had till all the "commissions" had been paid. Among these was the claim of Mr. MORGAN, who had not previously made his appearance in the affair, but now demanded $2,500 as his hororarium for writing a letter to Washington to urge the remittance of the money which was some weeks overdue. But the patriotism of these devoted public servants did not stop here. Other commissions were obtainable on the cost of fitting the vessel for sea. Till an advantageous bargain could be made, she was not allowed to be got ready for active service, but was conveyed to Williamsburgh, where it is said she still lies a useless but somewhat too expensive illustration of what Mr. Secretary WELLES and his friends regard as "vigilance for the public interests."

Such revelations as these are sufficiently humiliating to ourselves, and will do us little credit abroad. It is, however, some consolation to know that corruption cannot thrive unchecked, where concealment is impossible. In the body politic, as in the human body, the diseases which are most dreaded are often such as are most hidden; and to know well the nature and seat of the trouble is an almost certain prelude to its cure. Hope for the future, no less than disgust at the past, looms out of the darkness of these salutary disclosures. In no European country would such abuses have been brought to light so soon or so completely. It now remains for us to adopt effectual measures for the prevention of similar spoliation in future; and one of the most effectual means to accomplish this will be to visit with condign punishment the men who have been so unmindful of what is due to their country and to their personal reputation.

WHERE IS SECRETARY WELLES?—Mr. STANTON promptly followed up the victory over ZOLLICOFFER with a bulletin, which stirred the nation with its terse eloquence. His ringing words will doubtless be remembered by our brave soldiers on every battle-field, and by them they will be urged to nobler deeds, in the hope of receiving still more emphatic commendations. But why has not Secretary WELLES followed the example thus happily set him? Commodore FOOTE and the sailors who poured such a terrible fire into the rebel stronghold, never flinching for an instant under that which they received in return, certainly deserve the warmest words of praise. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mr. STANTON have briefly and informally approved their acts and Gen. HALLECK'S energy. Please speak out, Mr. WELLES.

THE TREASURY BILL.—Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs that the Treasury bill will be reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate, as it came from the House, *including the legal tender clause*, but with the important amendment to make the interest on the Public Debt *payable in coin, and pledging the Customs Revenue to this object*. Another amendment is made to authorize Treasury deposits at five per cent. interest, to the extent of $25,000,000. Our Correspondent adds that the legal tender clause will be adopted by a large majority of the Senate.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Sailed, ship *Derby*, for China.

Five hundred passengers sailed by the steamer for the Northern Coast ports yesterday, being the commencement of what is expected to be an unprecedented Spring emigration to the Oregon and British Columbia gold mines.

Large Fire in Brantford C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Monday, Feb. 10.

The car shops of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad were burned yesterday. Loss $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 10.

The agent of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad reports that all the bridges recently destroyed by the rebels have been rebuilt, and that the trains are now running as usual.

THE LAUGHING EXHIBITION.—The exhibition of the effects of the laughing gas, by Dr. COLTON, last evening at the Cooper Institute, drew one of the largest audiences of the season. The exhibition was conducted to the delight of all present. All sorts of antics were performed, which excited great merriment. The performances of the National Band answered the highest expectations of all present.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO

THE DISPOSITION OF THE ALLIED POWERS

Fifty Thousand Mexicans Between Vera Cruz and the Capital.

Manifesto of the Allies to the Mexicans.

Reported Advance Toward the Capital.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

The steamer (Spanish) *Alava* came in on the 20th having left Vera Cruz on the 15th. There were in all of the allied Powers, 16,000 men, but there were already before that city and the capital 50,000 Mexicans, principally between Puebla and Chiquihuite. There had been several insults and outrages committed on the Spanish residents of Puebla. The Mexican Government has increased the taxes 25 per cent., and established an income tax of 2 per cent.

The three allied Powers addressed a note to URAGA, asking permission to encamp at Tejeria and Medellin, which was granted. On the 11th the French Zouaves, and other troops were quartered at Tejeria, about nine miles from the city. They marched along the railroad, accompanied by PRIM and the French and English admirals, and saw but a few troops of the enemy, being the advance of Gen. ZARAGOZA's force.

On the 13th, one Spanish battalion, three French companies and one English company went to Medellin.

On the 14th, Brig.-Gen. MILANS DEL BOSCH was sent with dispatches to JUAREZ, accompanied by a naval officer from the French fleet and one from the English. They bore to JUAREZ the ultimatum of the allied Powers. They went on horseback to Jalapa, where they were to take the diligence to Mexico, and their return was anxiously awaited to know if the question was to be decided pacifically or through force.

The occupation of Tejeria and Medellin we are told is not only a sanitary measure for the troops, but to enable them to replenish the market of Vera Cruz.

The Medellin Railroad was to be converted into a military road. The locomotives have been run by the engineers from the Spanish fleet, as those formerly employed refused to do so.

The allied Powers have issued the following manifesto:

MEXICANS!

The representatives of England, France and Spain, fulfill a sacred duty in giving you to understand their intentions from the moment that they trod the ground of your Republic. The faith of the treaties, broken by the various Governments which have succeeded each other among you, and the individual security of our citizens, continually menaced, have made necessary and indispensable this expedition.

They deceive you, who would make you believe that behind our pretentions, as just as they are legitimate, come enveloped plans of conquest and restorations, and of interfering in your politics and Government.

Three nations who accepted in good faith, and acknowledged your independence, have the right to expect you to believe them animated by no cowardly intentions, but rather by others more noble, elevated and generous.

The three nations that we come representing, and whose first interest appears to be the satisfaction of grievances inflicted upon them, have a higher interest and one of more general and beneficial consequences; they come to extend the hand of friendship to a people to whom Providence has been prodigal of all its gifts, and which they behold with grief wasting its forces and extinguishing its vitality through the violent power of civil wars, and of perpetual convulsions.

This is the truth, and those charged with the expression of it do it, not with the voice of war and threats, but that you yourselves shall work out your own good fortune, in which we are all concerned. To you, exclusively to you, without intervention of foreigners, belongs the task of constituting yourselves in a permanent and stable manner. Your labor will be the labor of regeneration, which all will respect, for all will have contributed to it—some with their opinions, others with enlightenment, and all and every one with their conscience. The evil is great, the remedy urgent. Now or never can you make your prosperity.

Mexicans! Listen to the voice of the Allied Powers, anchor of salvation in the destroying tempest through which your rushing. Deliver yourselves up to their good faith and righteous intentions. Fear nothing from restless and turbulent spirits, which should they show themselves would be cowed by your firm and decided attitude. Meanwhile we shall preside over impassibly the glorious spectacle of your regeneration, guaranteed through order and liberty.

So will it be understood, we are sure, by the Supreme Government, to which we address ourselves. So will it be understood by the enlightened of the country, to whom we speak, and as good patriots, you will all agree to the laying down of your arms, and that reason alone shall be put forward, which is the power that ought to triumph in this the nineteenth century.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 10, 1862. (Signed.)

CHARLES LENNOX WYKE,
HUGH DUNLOP,
E. JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE,
DUBOIS DE SALIGNY,
EL CONDE DE RENS.

Attached to the ultimatum was a dispatch from each of the Plenipotentiaries stating their claims, &c. That of the Spanish Government was:

1. That a representative of the Republic be appointed and sent, with all possible dispatch, to Madrid, to give full and complete satisfaction for the expulsion of His Excellency Don JOAQUIN F. PACHECO, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty in Mexico.

2. That the treaty of Mon-Almonte be fulfilled without the least delay.

3. That the indemnifications due the Spanish subjects who suffered losses in consequence of the crimes committed on the plantations of San Vicente and Chicocuaque, and in the mines of San Dimas. That the right of Spain shall be acknowledged to exact retribution for the damages caused by insults and grievances since committed, and that those who executed these crimes shall be punished in an exemplary manner, as also the authorities who did not prevent them, and that an absolute promise shall be made to avoid the repetition of the same.

4. That the Government of Mexico shall make payment of $40,000, as value of the Spanish bark *Conception*, unjustly seized—granting for this payment four days from that on which the ultimatum is received.

To these notes of claims is added that their mission is not limited to this alone, but extends to the noble and generous end of aiding without humiliating them, to rise from the prostration in which they find them.

At the same Conference, in which the ultimatum was agreed upon, it was decided that payment should be exacted for recent expenses and damages incurred, which hereafter shall be examined and found just.

Gen. PRIM issued the following address to the Spanish troops in Vera Cruz:

SOLDIERS: Her Majesty the Queen has graciously, by Royal decree of November 13 last, conferred on me the command of the Spanish forces destined to operate in Mexico, deigning, at the same time, to invest me with powers as her Minister Plenipotentiary.

Your first operations have been fortunate, and, without having to lament the loss of blood, I find you in possession of Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa, and at the commands of a distinguished general.

Allow not this important victory gained to abate your wariness. If the bravery of the Spanish arms is proverbial, sons of Spain also are they against whom, perchance, we shall have to fight.

If their internal discords and their dissensions divide and perturb them, none the less, therefore, deserve they the consideration of nations which through good fortune enjoy peace and stable Governments. Order, then, and respect to the land in which we find ourselves! Behold ye who judge us as invaders and rulers, that we come not here with the spirit of conquest, nor blinded by ambitions of any kind—that only have we come to enforce the good name of our country, as nobles and gentlemen, to demand reparation of insults inflicted, and as generous and true men to contribute to the peace and development of a people worthy of happiness and prosperity.

At our side come also, with the same object, the valiant sons of enthusiastic France, and the no less brave soldiers of England. Treat them and esteem them as worthy companions, and be our banners powerful emblems that 2,000 leagues from Europe extend the ties that bind us in this undertaking. So hopes your Commander General-in-Chief,

CONDE DE REUS.

San Juan de Ulloa was to be occupied every fifteen days by the three Powers alternately.

The *Progreso*, (Republican organ,) now published at Jalapa, says: "The scarcity of provisions continues in Vera Cruz; the food of the Spaniards is very poor; the hospitals are filling fast; and the desertions continue on a large scale.

The invaders do not feel secure in their position, and have patrols and counter-patrols in all the streets of the city. They have not dared to make another excursion or sortie. The conduct of MIRAMON under the present circumstances needs no comment. It contrasts with that of *his friends*, here—those friends upon whom he relies, and who, more truly Mexicans than he, have sympathized with the situation of our country, and hastened to lay down the arms they had raised against the supreme Government to take them up against those who unjustly, and actuated by a thirst for riches, dare to profane our soil. MIRAMON could count upon little sympathy in our Republic. It was only needed that he should unite with foreigners, that his name should be execrated by all Mexicans. 'Ambition always carries men to the percipice.'

RAMON MENDNIUA has been appointed by PRIM as Governor of the City of Vera Cruz.

On the 25th the *San Quintin*, Spanish steamer-of-war, came in from Vera Cruz—four days—bringing Gen. GASSETT (who commanded the Spanish contingent of the expedition till PRIM's arrival,) five aids, eight officers of various regiments, and *twenty soldiers*. (!)

They report that the allied Powers had made an advance toward the Capital, occupying a place called Espiritu Santo, and that the Mexicans retired as they advanced, without fighting. The *Blanca* and *Concepcion* (screws) left the day after the *Princesa de Asturias*, and as we have had quite a norther, fears are entertained of their safety. We are expecting the *Baltimore* daily.

FROM HAVANA.

The Havana Against the American Press—Running the Blockade—Shipping News—Later from Venezuela and Honduras.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

We have had fiery leaders in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 17th, 19th and 22d, against the American Press, accusing it of ascribing unworthy motives to the Spaniards in their expedition to Mexico.

The *Joseph Maxwell*, one of the *Sumter's* Cienfuegos prizes, after being the cause of several lawsuits, has at last been delivered to the captain, who left here a few days since to take command.

A letter from New-Orleans, received per steamer *Victoria*, says the Superintendent and various employes of the Opelousas Railroad have been arrested, a conspiracy having been discovered for the deliverance to the Union forces of the entire railroad and aid at Berwick's Bay. The letter proceeds to say that this news has been suppressed from the papers. (I do not vouch for the truth of this. I only state a letter has been received, &c.

The Secessionists here expect the steamer *Vanderbilt* here in a few days. She ran the blockade out and back, and will try again. A passenger, by the *Victoria*, went in her to New-Orleans, and has now returned intending to go back again.

On the 24th, the frigate *St. George* dragged her anchors, and went foul of the American bark *Ella Reed*, doing considerable damage. The *St. George* goes to sea on the 26th, and the matter will be left with our Consul-General, Mr. R. W. SHUFELDT, and Mr. CRAWFORD, the English Consul-General. The amount of damage will be paid by the English Goverument.

The *Milan*, as I wrote you, came in on the 18th, and is to be repaired here, as you will have heard. She was run into about 2 P. M., by the *De Soto*, Dec. 27. Her repairs will be expensive, if we are to judge by the cost of repairs of a French corvette some sixteen years since, which was more than the original cost. In the hurricane of October, 1846, the French corvette *La Creole*, Commandant LEVEQUE, 24 guns, was repaired at the arsenal here, and her repairs on the hull alone were $120,000. The Commander said, on leaving, that he placed his trust in God, and not in his vessel. So badly was she repaired, she put into Brest leaking, and was condemned.

From Honduras we have the *Gaceta de Honduras*, (published at Camoyagua,) in which appears a decree from President SANTOS GUARDIOLA that, on account of the almost entire failure of the crops by the rains and freshets, and fearing a scarcity of provisions, &c., from Dec. 31, for one year, all flour or meal, rice, corn, beans and potatoes shall be free from import duties of any kind.

From Venezuela we have news *via* Porto Rico. War again has blazed out, in a more horrible manner than ever, on account of the failure of the conferences between Gen. PAEZ and Gen. FALCON. All have been called to arms between the ages of 16 and 60. Doubts were entertained whether the Government had the necessary resources to keep up the war.

From Nassau, we learn that the *Conqueror* will be entirely lost; she has been stripped, and most of her appurtenances have been saved.

There have been a great many war vessels in our port lately. Jan. 20, came in the Spanish screw transport *Alva*, four days from Vera Cruz. Jan. 21, nine days from Jamaica, Danish screw corvette *Heindel*, from Vera Cruz six days; French steamer *Montezuma*, five days from Vera Cruz; Spanish screw *Princesa de Asturias*, four days from Vera Cruz; English screw frigate (ninety-nine guns) *St. George*, fourteen days from Bermuda; English screw frigate *Donegal*, ten days from Martinique; French screw transport *Li Mense*. Jan. 23, four French screw steamers from Vera Cruz, six days—*L'Ardente*, *L'Astree*, *La Guerrierre*, *La Foudre*. Jan. 29, came in the English schooner *Henry Travers*, seventy-six tons, twenty-six days from New-Orleans, with cotton and resin, and on the 21st came in the Confederate steamer *Victoria*, three days, with cotton, and eight passengers. Jan. 23, MIRAMON sailed in the English mail steamer *Avon*, under an assumed name, and intends to be transferred at Vera Cruz immediately to a schooner which is awaiting him, and in which he hopes to effect a landing somewhere on the coast. The Admiralty Agent, who goes in the same steamer, said here that he should, immediately on arrival at Vera Cruz, go on board an English vessel-of-war, the commander of which, he was sure, would arrest MIRAMON on account of the robbery of the English Legation at Mexico. Gen. MARIN went with him, as also BARRANDIARAN, a violent Reactionist, and whose arrival here I wrote of in my last. MIRAMON went accompanied by sixteen Mexicans SANTA ANA is to arrive by next steamer from St. Thomas—he has lately been to Carthagena—and will leave immediately for Mexico. They say here he will not be allowed to land.

In the screw-frigate *St. George* arrived His Royal Highness Prince ALFRED, and here he received the news of his father's demise. The flags of all vessels-of-war were placed at half-mast, and the yards of the Spaniards were depressed as mourning for the Prince Consort, and every fifteen minutes guns were fired till an hour before dusk, when the *St. George* fired thirty minute guns, and afterward the *Donegal* fired thirty. On the 23d the Captain-General, SERRANO, and *suite* went on board, at noon, to call upon him, and in the afternoon of the 24th Prince ALFRED returned the call, with the English consul, Gen. JOSEPH CRAWFORD, C. B. Afterward he went to Mr. CRAWFORD's house, where he passed the night. He goes from this to Bermuda, where the yacht *Victoria and Albert* awaits to take him home. On the 19th an American brig, owned in New-York, was caught off the Southern coast with 550 negroes on board. She was chased by a Spanish revenue cutter, but escaped. Afterward, the wind dying away, the cutter steamed up to her and brought her into Batabano.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GRAU's brief season of opera came to an end last evening, when BELLINI's "Somnambula" was played to a fashionable but not over-crowded house. Miss KELLOGG appeared as *Amina* for the first time, and succeeded in adding another branch to that cluster of laurels which she has gathered so worthily during the past and present seasons. The music of the unfortunate village maiden lays easily within the range of Miss KELLOGG's voice, and the many touches of pathos with which it is filled are admirably adapted to the lady's earnest and tender style. In the first and last acts she was heard to the best advantage, the overwhelming scene of the second act (the *finale*) being rather too physical in its character for a vocalist of delicately intellectual resources.

Signor BRIGNOLI as *Elvino*, and Signor SUSINI as the *Count*, were both good—the first gentleman seeming, however, to be laboring at times under the effects of a cold.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK's first entertainment will take place tonight at Niblo's Saloon. We have so frequently referred to the preëminence of this gentleman, that it is unnecessary to say much more on the subject. He is the only artist of American birth who has been freely and promptly acknowledged by Europe as a new light in music. Indeed, before his return, he had acquired a reputation which none but an American would have thought of abandoning. His reception here was enthusiastic beyond measure, and after an absence of five years—during which it is reasonable to suppose that his genius has improved and matured—it is not to be questioned but that the public interest will be greatly increased.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by that admirable pianist, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, and by Miss HINCKLEY, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SUSINI, Signor MANCUSI and Herr MOLLENHAUR. Mr. MAX MARETZEK will conduct. The programme will be found in another column.

Two new readers, Mrs. and Miss LESSLIE, will make their *début* on Wednesday evening, the 12th. The readings will comprise selections from SHAKESPEARE, Mrs. HEMANS, TENNYSON, and others, and also some of the patriotic poems of the day. They will be given at Clinton Hall.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

BOMBARDMENT OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Some of the Rebel Gunboats Sunk.

Fighting Still Going on at Last Accounts.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Dispatches through rebel sources state that the fight was still progressing at Roanoke Island, and some of the rebel gunboats had been sunk.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continued.

At the date of the last dispatch, at dark last night, the fight was still going on. The Nationals had sunk one or two rebel gunboats.

Some later news had been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated to our boat.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Dispatch from the Rebel Authorities Relating to the Prison Embassy—Mail for Hatteras, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 9, *via* Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 10.

A communication was received from the rebel authorities this forenoon, by a flag of truce, in relation to Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES, the Commissioners appointed to visit our prisoners in the South.

The purport of the dispatch has not yet been made public, but it is supposed to be decisive.

A boat was ordered to carry a dispatch in return, but the order was subsequently countermanded.

Southern papers of later dates have been received

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of Jan. 28 says that the reported burning of the steamer *Calhoun* was incorrect. When she was abandoned, her Captain set her on fire, but it appears that the Yankees shortly after boarded her and extinguished the fire, and took possession of the boat and cargo. The cargo consisted of 50,000 pounds of powder, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre and a quantity of block tin, &c.

Speaking of the captured Fort Henry, the Richmond *Dispatch* says, that though it is much to be regretted by the South, it was a foregone conclusion, whenever the enemy should think proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it. It is a structure thrown up since the beginning of the war, and it was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment or assault from a large land force. It also says that the destruction of the bridge which crossed the Tennessee River, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of any great detriment to rebel interest. The road, without the bridge, will still be available for strengthening the lines; through connection, except for mere convenience, being a matter of inferior importance.

The *Eastern State* returned to Hatteras to-day. She took a large mail and an accumulation of express matter here.

The steamer *Argo*, of Boston, Capt. DAVIDSON, arrived this afternoon. She is to run between Washington and Budd's Ferry.

The bark *Fenandina* has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, N. C. She brings no news.

The steamer *Albany*, from Annapolis, with Quartermaster's stores, has sailed for Hatteras.

Bishop AMES preached an excellent sermon this morning at the chapel in the Fort. Gen. WOOL and Staff were present.

Assistant Adj.-Gen. STEVENS and Lieut. YELVERTON, recently commanding the signal department here, proceeds to New-York to-night on leave of absence.

The Fortress Monroe dispatch of Friday contained an error in reference to the deaths on board the *Suwannee*. There were only two deaths on the passage from Hatteras Inlet, and but one of those who died was buried at sea. The latter died shortly after the vessel left the Inlet, and the Episcopal Burial Service was read over the remains before committing them to the sea. The others who died were buried by their comrades at Hatteras. The correction is made to relieve the feelings of the friends of the deceased.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LES ENFANS PERDUS (LOST CHILDREN.)—A CONCERT TO BE GIVEN IN AID OF THE REGIMENT.—Col. CONROY, the commander of the above regiment, has recruited a fine body of men for this corps, nearly all of whom having seen active service in Europe. The name "*Les Enfans Perdus*," which was given to a celebrated French Regiment during the Crimean war, is on account of the regiment always being employed in the most hazardous and desperate undertakings. The "Lost Children" are under the especial patronage of Gen. McCLELLAN, and will leave for the seat of war on the 21st of this month. Col. CONROY intends giving, for the benefit of his regiment, two grand entertainments at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of the 17th and 18th inst. The programme will be a varied one, and will consist of evolutions by the men, dramatic performances, and a grand ball—further particulars of which will be found in the advertising columns. Col. CONROY is a French officer of distinction, having served with credit in Algeria and the Crimea.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SACHEMS.—A meeting of the above Board was held in the Council Chamber, Tammany Hall, at noon yesterday. HENRY C. VANDEWATER, Father of the Council, presided. A resolution was passed authorizing the lessee of Tammany Hall to allow the Young Men's General Democratic Committee the use of the Hall, in which to hold their monthly meetings. The first meeting will take place on Friday next.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—About 2 o'clock Sunday morning, a fire broke out in an apartment occupied by JOHN MILLS and family, on the fifth floor of the tenement house 222 East Seventeenth-street. The manner in which it was caused is not known. The persons in the room had a narrow escape from death by suffocation. The building was injured to the amount of $100.

FIRE IN AN OAKUM FACTORY.—Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the oakum factory of GEORGE STRATTON, situated in Fifty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue. How it originated has not been ascertained. Damage to the amount of $2,000 was done. The loss is covered by insurance in the St. Mark's and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 10.

Both Houses met at 7 o'clock. There was a light attendance, and, without transacting any business, they adjourned over till to-morrow, in order to give members an opportunity to attend EDWARD EVERETT's address upon the character of the war.

The Late Col. Allen.

TRENTON, N. J. Monday, Feb. 10.

The remains of the late Col. ALLEN and Surgeon WELLES, who were drowned off Hatteras on the 17th ult., will arrive in this City on Tuesday about noon, on an extra train from Philadelphia. A Committee of ten of the Legislature left for Philadelphia this evening, to escort the remains to this city, which will be received at the depôt by a grand military escort under Col. NAGLONAND, and conducted to the State House. The Senate Chamber has been draped in mourning for the occasion. The bodies will remain in state in the Senate Chamber, whence they will be escorted to the depôt and handed over to the realives and friends of the deceased for burial.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 773, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES—France and England in Mexico—Our First Battle in Tennessee—Van Wyck on Contracts—The General-in-Chief and the War Office—A Benevolent Mission Balked—The Profits of a War for Cotton—The Right of Entry, and Editorial Paragraphs.

III.—LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ—Great Age of the Coral Reefs—Coextensive Existence of Present Species of Animals.

IV.—THE GREAT MORTAR-BOAT FLOTILLA.—The Organization of Capt. Porter's Fleet—Mortars, their Origin and Uses—Concerning Shells and Fuses—Service of Mortars—Range and Elevation—Dimensions and Weight of Heavy Mortars—Monster Mortars of Former Times—The Three Great Mortar Fights of the Century.

V.—THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—Late advices from our Special Correspondent—The Attack upon Roanoke Island Commenced—Reports Received from the Rebels—The National Forces Said to have been Twice Repulsed—The Rebels Contradicting Themselves.

VI.—THE CONTRACT FRAUDS—A further Exposition of their Enormity—Speech of Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, Chairman of the House Special Committee.

VII.—THE TAKING OF FORT HENRY—A Detailed Account of the Engagement, with a Description of the Gunboats which Took Part in it, and Sketches of the Prominent Officers.

VIII.—WASHINGTON NEWS.—The Relations of Gen McClellan to the Army Unchanged—The Iron-Clad Steamer Bill Passed—Refusal of the Rebels to Receive the Prison Embassy, &c., &c.

IX.—NEWS FROM ALBANY.—The Proceedings of the State Legislature.

X.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

XI.—A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

XII.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XIII.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

To Singers.

HOARSENESS.—A music teacher in the "Southern Female College," Athens, Tenn., says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges: "Having tried almost every expectorant for Hoarseness, without much benefit, I seemed cured by the use of one box. I am highly pleased with them."

Natrona Spirits.

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Rupture Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Multipical Truss challenges the severest criticisms. Water-proof, cleanly and durable; never does injury. Office No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers. No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair.

Rushton's Walnut Candy—A new and wholesome confection, at RUSHTON'S new drug-store, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st., branch of 10 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CONKLIN—DENNIS.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10 by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, JAMES H. CONKLIN to Miss SUSAN DENNIS, all of this City.

MERRITT—ALLEN.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., by Rev. J. N. Foltman, Mr. JOHN W. MERRITT, of Bloomingdale Grove, Orange County, to Miss LIZZIE H. ALLEN, of the former place.

TEATHER—TASKER.—In Poestenkill, Rensselaer County N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. SAMUEL TEATHER to Mrs. MARY E. TASKER, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

PICOT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, after a brief but severe illness, MATILDA CHESEBROUGH, wife of Wm. J. Picot, and daughter of Francis and Mary Chesebrough, in the 23d year of her age.

PASCALL.—In this City, at midnight of Sunday, Feb. 9, ANNE, infant daughter of Thomas P. and Sarah Pascall, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge No. 202 F. and A. M. and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 84 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

CONGER.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN CONGER, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral will be held at his late residence, No. 435 Grand-st., notice of which will be given in the evening papers.

WARING.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 10, at the residence of her son, Charles R. Waring, Mrs. SUSAN WARING, relict of the late Tunis S. Waring, of Riverside, Ulster County, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, at 2 P. M., at Riverside, Ulster County. Her relatives in this City are requested to meet at No. 374 Greenwich-st., on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock.

CAWL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 9, of consumption, ELIZA, wife of Hugh Caw.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 314 Bowery, at 10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 9, LYDIA ANNA, daughter of John N. and Lydia A. Higgins, aged 14 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Butler-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment.

LLOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, JOHN LLOYD, youngest son of the late Edward Lloyd, of Tynywil, Llanfyllin, Wales, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Dr J. Henry Puleston and John Bruce Lord, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 4 Garden-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 10, ROBERT NICHOLS in the 72d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HANLY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN J. HANLY, aged 20 years, 9 months and 17 days.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his father, No. 196 Adams-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OLDAK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN P. OLDAK, aged 39 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Metropolitan Police are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 91-av., near 9th st.

SHEPHERD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, at the residence of her son-in-law, Peter See, No. 54 Schermerhorn-st., Mrs. HANNAH SHEPHERD, widow of the late John Shepherd, Sr., Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Monmouth County, N. J., for interment, this day, (Tuesday,) the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

GILBERT.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 9, MARY GILBERT, aged 16 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 6 Lafayette-place, Williamsburgh, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Feb. 12.

ANDERTON.—In Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, suddenly, DORA ELIZABETH, daughter of Ralph L. and Sarah Ann Anderton, aged 2 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

FLEET.—At Washington-square, Hempstead, on Saturday, Feb. 8, LUKE FLEET, Sr., in the 76th year of his age. Also, at the same place, on Monday, Feb. 10, ANN FLEET, his wife, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I.

EDMOND.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, DAVID, second son of Robert and Sarah Edmond, of Richmond, Va., in the 24th year of his age.

ELLIOTT.—In Guilford, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 8, Mrs. CATHERINE HILL ELLIOTT, mother of Henry H. Elliott and Charles W. Elliott, of this City, in the 86th year of her age.

HOLBROOK.—In Chicago, Ill., on Friday, Feb. 7, of consumption, JAMES B. HOLBROOK, son of James Holbrook, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Brooklyn, Conn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 67.—Feb 10, 1862.
9, 21, 16, 55, 14, 42, 60, 13, 76, 70, 62, 65, 49.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 68.—Feb. 10, 1862.
39, 73, 28, 41, 2, 51, 52, 21, 53, 23, 62, 69, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE sufferer from chronic rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, sciatica, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of DR. TOWLES' VOLTAIC LINIMENT. Pain cannot exist where the Liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW CONTRIBUTOR—THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—In the number of the LEDGER which is now ready we commence a series of articles by Dr. WINDSHIP,—"the strong man of Boston," as he is called. He ought to be called "*the strong man of the universe*," for never, "in tale or history," has there been a man who could equal him in feats of strength. We have read of giants, sons of Anak, Samson, Maximilian, Sir William Wallace, and other respectable people who have "traveled on their muscle" down the tides of time, *but not one of them ever had the scales applied to his lifts.* Dr. WINDSHIP does his lifting in the relentless light of avoirdupois, and patent scales at that. There is no chance for mistake or vagueness. Everything is "on the square." And in this unmistakable way the Doctor has lifted *two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven pounds!* THIS IS THE BIGGEST FACT OF THE KIND, ON RECORD, SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN. It is up among the elephants. Camels are nowhere. And yet the Doctor's original "strength capital" was small—smaller than that of most young men, and even now he weighs less than one hundred and fifty pounds. This fact makes the matter far more interesting, for it shows that we may all emulate Samson and the rest—that, in fact, where there is muscle there is hope. Dr. WINDSHIP is going to tell the readers of the LEDGER "how to do it"—or, at least, how he has done it, and then they may go and do their best likewise. His first article appears in this week's LEDGER.

THE SUN.

GREAT INDIAN TALE

NOW READY.

WASH WILBUR,

THE

FRONTIER HUNTER.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK SUN

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL,

Author of "The Floating Feather," "Prairie Fire," "O-me-me," "The Outlaws of the Wabash," "Cherry Blossom," "Frank Oniffruette," "May Ellis," "The Swaying Willow," "Alice Morton; or, The White Medicine," &c., &c., &c.

THIS POWERFULLY-WRITTEN TALE,

BY

THE BEST WRITER ON INDIAN LIFE

AND CHARACTER

SINCE THE DAYS OF

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER,

WILL BE COMMENCED

IN

THE NEW-YORK SUN,

(MOSES S. BEACH, Sole Proprietor and Editor,)

TO-MORROW,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

BE SURE TO GET THE FIRST OF IT.

ONE CENT PER COPY. SIX CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WHITE LADY OF YBURG—BY CARL BENSON—Will appear in WILKES' SPIRIT to-day. Also, Sketches of the Actors—Hackett—Theory of Falstaff's Courage; Tent Life on the Potomac; War Letter, by George Wilkes; Great Billiard Match—Deery and Phelan; The Fleeting Carnival, by Random; Forthcoming Spring Races; The Miraculous Mares; English Pugilistic News; Skating Matches; Theatricals, by Hays; and hunting and sporting news from all parts of the world. See WILKES' SPIRIT, the American Gentleman's Newspaper.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

VALENTINE SEASON, 1862.
STRONG'S UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT.
NOW READY.
Don't forget your soldier lover; keep their courage up with a rousing Valentine.
ALL PRICES.
SIX CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
STRONG'S
VALENTINE DEPOT,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COD CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparations was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new place in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid, without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular Faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 104 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Son; in Baltimore by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DE GASPARIN'S UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE

More apropos to the times than
DE TOCQUEVILLE ON OUR REVOLUTION.
A NEW AND REVISED ED

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 47. On Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 91½, 288, 191, 289, 316, 20, 25, 311, 314, 335, 336, 337, 340, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 199, 239, 243, 247, 2951, 797, 279, 281, 289, 305, 329, 333, 383, 513, 551. *Part II.*—Nos. 1012, 3196, 3498, 3584, 2770, 1350, 3592, 3566, 3258, 3618, 2352, 82, 110, 128, 242.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 840, 857, 735, 736, 572, 871, (872, settled, both parties appearing,) 873, 874, 875, 878, 879, 680, 439, 633, 866. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 566½, 581½, 302, 687, 622, 400, 394, 567, 1826, 290, 361, 1366, 1367, 1368.

The Judiciary and Public Policy—The Citizens of Rebels States declared to be Alien Enemies, and not Entitled to Sue in our Courts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Thomas C. Bonneau vs. *Wm. B. Dinsmore et al.*—This was a demurrer to the answer in an action on a promissory note, held by the plaintiff, a citizen of South Carolina.

The defence was that the plaintiff was an alien enemy, and as such not entitled to recover.

The objection interposed by the demurrer, was that while the defendants alleged the plaintiff to be an alien enemy, they still admitted that he was a citizen of the United States.

The Court held as follows:

GOULD, J.—The answer in this case sets up for a defence that the plaintiff is an alien enemy. Of course, if such is the fact, the defence is sufficient. But the plaintiff claims that in pleading the defence the defendants have stated facts which do not make the plaintiff an alien enemy, but, on the contrary, show that he is a citizen of the United States, and entitled in all respects to sue in our Courts. Thus the answer says that the plaintiff is a citizen of, and resident in, the State of South Carolina, which State is in a state of actual hostility to, and in open war with, the United States; to which the plaintiff (in argument) replies, that the hostilities are those of an insurrection, and the United States claim to be still sovereign over the whole territory, South Carolina included, and that no State Court can say that citizens of South Carolina, though having levied actual war against the General Government, are alien enemies.

There is a sense in which this reply is technically correct; but it is not the sense in which is founded the rule which, in any case, makes the defence spoken of a valid one. An enemy is not allowed to enforce (in our Courts) the collection of any claims against our own citizens, because (in the words of Ellsworth, Ch. J., in the case of Hamilton *vs.* Eaton, before the United States Circuit Court in North Carolina, in 1792) "it would be dangerous to admit him into the country or to correspond with agents in it; and also because a transfer of treasure from the country to his, would diminish the ability of the former and increase that of the latter to prosecute the war."

The whole ground of excluding a public enemy from our Courts is one exclusively of public policy, and whenever public policy would carry the rule, the Courts should be bound by it.

This reason for the rule applies in full force and in every particular to the case before the Court, and the plaintiff is completely within the undoubted spirit of the prohibition which suspends his remedy while leaving his claim to remain untouched and liable to be revived and recovered after hostilities are ended. Of course this view is based upon the concession (by demurring to the answer) that the facts are correctly stated by the defendants. There is a further ground for holding the plaintiff within the real disability to sue in our Courts, which is intended to be asserted by this answer. By act of Congress, passed July 15, 1861, the President of the United States was authorized to declare by proclamation any State or States "in insurrection against the United States," under certain circumstances, and that whenever he so declared, "thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same, and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful, so long as such condition of hostility shall continue. In pursuance of this act, the President, by proclamation, declared the State of South Carolina to be in such a state of hostility, and expressly stated that all commercial intercourse with that State was unlawful.

There should be no question that the endeavors to enforce commercial rights—the attempt to collect the avails of prior commercial transactions—come completely within the spirit of this restriction; and that under a proper construction of this act it is unlawful to allow a citizen of that rebellious State (especially one alleged to be himself in hostility to the Government) to enforce any such remedy in our Courts.

The demurrer should be overruled, with costs.

Mr. Mitchell for plaintiff; Davison, Burrill and Davison for defendants.

Unlicensed Theatricals—The Volks Garten Performances.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Monell.

The People, &c. vs. *Baust & Bans.*—The complaint in this action charged that the defendants gave theatrical performances at the Volks Theatre, in Fourth-street, in April, 1861, without having obtained a license. The answer admitted that performances were given there, but denied any connection with the performances on the part of the defendants.

It appeared on the trial that the defendants went into possession of the billiard saloon and bar of the premises April 1, 1861, to make repairs, and one of the defendants moved in with his family May 1 of that year. That the "Society of Performers" had possession when the defendants came into the premises, and remained there until the 18th day of April, 1861.

On the 11th of April, defendants let the theatre to the Community Francaise, a Jewish congregation, who still occupy it. The defendants had no interest in the profits or in the performances, and on the 18th of April they stopped the performances and tore down the stage. It appeared that on one occasion one of the defendants told one of the actors that they might go on and play until the defendants pulled down the stage.

The plaintiff claims that this permission makes the defendants liable. Case still on.

H. A. Cram, for plaintiff; A. H. Wagner, for defendants.

The Texas Land Case—Progress of the Trial.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—Upon the conclusion of the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs in this case, (which has been in progress over a week,) defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the persons of the defendants, nor of the property involved, they being in Texas. The motion was denied, and the defence is now being heard.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday, Dennis Donovan, a youth of 17, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, on a plea of guilty of petit larceny.

Mary Gallagher was sent to the Penitentiary for two years on a conviction for grand larceny.

Mary Campbell pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Thomas Henry, her paramour, who received the property, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The trial of Frederick Lieder, for the homicide of Thomas Ryan, was commenced. The accused is proprietor of a dance-house in Water-street, and the deceased was his private watchman or bully. During a row on New-Year's evening, a pistol was fired, and the deceased was killed. It is alleged that the accused fired the pistol, although as he was on good terms with the deceased, it will not be claimed that the case is one of murder. Messrs. Brady and Spencer appear for the defence, and deny the shooting altogether. The case is still on.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Bank of the Commonwealth vs. *Derby et al.*—Motion granted as to the defendants, Derby & Jackson, but denied as to defendants, Ward, Parry & Smith.

Morse vs. *Burnham et al.*—Case referred back to Referee.

Before Justice Clerke.

Pomroy vs. *Brewster.*—The plaintiff must either elect one of the distinct matters stated, or must stall them separately. No costs.

Clapp et al. vs. *Beekman et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

Keeler vs. *Branch.*—Motion granted. Costs of motion and inquest to abide event.

James et al. vs. *Blake.*—Motion granted with $5 costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Quinn vs. *Quinn et al.*—The motion is granted, directing the payment of the disbursements made by the Referee, in the order mentioned; is affirmed on appeal to General Term.

Before Justice Lebnard.

Bliss et al. vs. *Smith.*—Motion granted for Feb. 21.

Scott et al. vs. *Williams et al.*—The order of arrest is vacated, with $10 costs of motion to defendants to await the final judgment.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Goold Hoyt, Executor, &c., for leave to sue, &c.—Motion granted.

Morgan vs. *Van Husen et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Weatherbee et al. vs. *Woodhull et al.*—Judgment settled.

Schoonmaker, &c. vs. *Watt.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Mayer vs. *Haryard.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Broune vs. *Rosekrans et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs, to abide event.

Sturtevant vs. *Fancher.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Anderson vs. *Manufacturer's Bank.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Coster et al. vs. *Lewis et al.*—Motion denied, with costs.

Creary vs. *Case.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

The Same vs. *Gould.*—Motion granted.

Gould vs. *Herkimer County Bank.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gould.

Bowman vs. *Dinsmore, &c.*—Judgment for defendants, overruling demurrer, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. *Parker and others.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Before Justice Monell.

Tried by the Court without a jury.

Gowle & Kover vs. *Jones.*—Judgment for the defendant, with costs. Findings with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Mayor, &c. of New-York vs. *Charlock.*—Motion to vacate judgment for irregularity granted. See decisions.

Unger vs. *Unger, &c.*—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 12,194 bbls. Flour, 175 sacks Corn Meal, 1,610 bushels Wheat, 18 bushels Rye, 450 bushels Barley, 2,715 bushels Oats, 1,768 bushels Malt, 7,429 pkgs. Provisions, and 998 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls. including Pots at $6 37½, and Pearls at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 140 bags Rio, on private terms, and 700 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 14¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and declining. Middlings, 29c. @30c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited to-day for State and Western Flour—prices of which have favored buyers. The reported sales since our last amount to 10,450 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 60@$5 70; inferior to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 10—chiefly at $5 95. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 55@$5 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 85@$6 45; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 90@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 10, chiefly $6 00@$6 05, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 60@$5 70
Extra State	5 90@ 6 10
Superfine Western	5 55@ 5 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 85@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 6 60
Inferior extra Ohio	5 95@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	6 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 15@ 7 00

Southern Flour is quiet and drooping; sales 900 bbls. at $6@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 50@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 65@$5 75; extra at $5 90@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is saleable at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held firmly, but has been inactive. Sales since our last of 34,250 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 38; Red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 45; and choice Red Jersey at $1 50; choice Amber Iowa at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, $1 36½; Chicago Spring, part at $1 33, ₱ bushel. Corn is tending downward; sales have been made of 40,000 bushels, at 65c. @65½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60c. @61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 75c. for old White Western ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 41c. @42c., Western, at 40c. @42c., State at 42c. @42½c., and Jersey at 40c. @42c. ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 83½c. @85½c., from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 3,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 3,800 bushels, chiefly State, at 85c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 85c. @95c. for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet yet firm, including last year's crop at 15c. @23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—The principal demand has been for Common Resin, at $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 310 lbs., at which rates 1,000 bbls. have been sold. Spirits Turpentine has declined: $1 32½@$1 35 ₱ gallon, with sales of 80 bbls., chiefly at the lower rate, the market closing heavily.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,400 bbls., at $12@$13 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c. @4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling slowly, at 4¼c. @6c. for Hams; 4c. @4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in demand, at former prices; sales 1,700 boxes, at 6c. @6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is active and firm; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¼c. @8¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in request, at previous figures; sales, since our last, 275 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 11c. @15c. for Western, and 16c. @21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive, at 5c. @7c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales have been made of 400 bags Clover at 7c. @7¼c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

SOAP—Sales transpired to-day of 1,000 boxes Castile, on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—Sales to-day were light, having been confined to 90 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7c., and 8 boxes Havana at 8c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 62,500 lbs., part at 9¼c. @9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., at 24½c. @24¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been limited to-day, and rates have been depressed. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d. @7¼d.; Corn, 6¾d. @7¼d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d. @23s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d. @30s.; Tallow, 20s. @22s. 6d., and by steamer, at 40s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d. @8½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d. @3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. @30s.; Butter, 30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d. @9d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. @6s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Cheese, 30s.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d. @30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c. @70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 30
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steam-ship *Africa*, will close at the New-York Post office, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, answers to the name of Rose. The finder will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, by returning it to No. 311 East Broadway, in the "Senate."

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Daniel Babbitt, for $1,005 37-100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

LOST—A DARK MINK FUR VICTORINE, AT the concert of the National Guard Band, last Saturday evening. The finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 4 West 21st-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND FARMER WANTED—ON A lease of three to five years, and near a railroad station, not over twenty miles from the City. Must be in order and slightly stocked; will not answer unless it has a small farmer's house in addition; rent from $400 to $800. State particulars and situation, or no notice will be taken. If thoroughly suited, a year's rent in advance will be paid. Apply at Box No. 3121 Post-office.

WANTED.—BY A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE, a well stocked farm to hire, or work on shares; a dairy or truck farm preferred. The advertiser is a practical gardener and farmer. The best of testimonials produced. Address, H. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COAL, &C.

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all under cover. Wood by the cart-load or box. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 833 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 866 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The beautiful country residence of the late JAMES CONNER, in Westchester County, on the road leading from Westchester to Eastchester, three-fourths of a mile from the steamboat landing, and one and a half mile from Williamsbridge Depôt. The property consists:

1. Of a fine stone mansion-house, with large barn and out-houses, 27 acres of land, excellent garden, orchard, with fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery and grapes in great abundance.

2. Of a large plain house and 12 acres adjoining, containing a great number of fruit trees.

3. Of a new house and barn and 12 acres adjoining. A very desirable residence.

Ten acres additional ground may be had with either lots, 2 or 3.

4. Of two parcels of ground on the west side of the road, opposite mansion-house, containing about 40 acres, with a gardener's house, a fine stream of water running through it, and about two acres of woodland. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES—Located at Cornwall, four miles south of Newburgh; 15 acres of land in fine condition, in lawn, &c., fruit and shade trees. Handsome dwelling house of brick, 36x54, 18-inch walls; contains 16 rooms, bath, water closet, &c.; hot and cold water on each floor; basement grouted and rat proof, hard finished walls throughout; heating arrangements complete; gardener's house, brick barn and carriage-house, 45x50 feet; sheds and other out-buildings convenient and complete; a well of excellent water and cistern at each house; garden of one acre, furnished with an abundance of berries and small fruit. The place is on a level plateau—the first level above the steamboat landing. Churches, schools, and post-office in the near vicinity. Built by the owner, with great care, for his permanent residence. The whole is in perfect order, and suited for immediate occupation. For further particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE OF THE most healthy, pleasant and agreeable situations, furnished or unfurnished, with gardens, stables, and all the conveniences, for a gentleman's family, at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, lately occupied by C. Lalling, Esq. Also, several neat and pleasant cottages on the Bay, Staten Island. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A COUNTRY PLACE on the Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, and half a mile from depôt—one and a half acres land, with necessary out-houses, fruit and shade trees in abundance, suitable for a gentleman's country seat or Summer boarding house. Apply to SAMUEL L. POST, No. 1,170 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence at Claremont, N. J., 2½ miles from the ferry; lot 50x120; house (2 stories and attic, filled in with brick,) 22x28; wing (1½ story,) 16x32; three stage lines pass very near the house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a comfortable cottage, very pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Apply to WETHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well-built, containing 12 rooms, the grounds inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,

at low rates, and steady power.

By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150 horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERside Hotel, 152d-st., at the Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses—rent from $36 to $50—handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, store No. 3 New-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 145 and 147 Water-st., six lofts 25x75 feet, with hatchways, hoist wells, &c., well lighted front and rear; location good, and particularly suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 43d-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 114 PEARL-ST. (HANover-square) will be altered to suit a good tenant; suitable for offices if altered, or for heavy goods as it is. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND THREE LOFTS IN No. 143 Water-st., and three lofts in building adjoining, suitable for storage, workshops or other business purposes; will be let together or separately, to suit. Apply at No. 224 Southst.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av., will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 84 West 27th-st., with all the modern improvements; rent $700. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—NO. 42 WARREN-ST., ENTIRE BUILding, 26x100, with modern improvements. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A DENTIST OR PHYSICIAN, PART of the house No. 27 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Inquire within.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 594 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 141 FULTON-ST. APPLY to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 100x25. Price $6,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 20x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the high-stoop, brown-stone front house No. 11 West 30th-st., north side, about 230 feet from 5th-av. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, No. 22 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house No. 27 West 24th-st., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADvertiser desires to lease or purchase a country place within twenty or thirty miles of New-York. A good sized house, with outbuildings and five to twenty acres of land, is required; must be in a good neighborhood, near to schools and churches, and not over one or two miles from railroad or steamboat landing. If desirable to purchase, valuable improved, unincumbered Western property, well rented, will be exchanged, or a Western farm exchanged for it. Address, with full particulars, JOHN SMITH, Box No. 1,835 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A HIGH stoop four-story house, between Madison and 6th-av., and 14th and 10th sts., by a good, responsible tenant, without children. Address Box No. 2,351 P. O., giving location and terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands her duties and has the best City references. Call at No. 226 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to assist with washing; is a neat, quick sewer, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the very best City reference. Call, or address for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and a good sewer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring the private door-bell next the jeweler's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone. Best of City references from the last place. Inquire at No. 74 West 20th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; would have no objection to travel with a family to any part of Europe; will be found faithful in her duties; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children, and do sewing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat and active girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take of an invalid lady; is willing to travel; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, pastry, ices, &c., in all its kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, with her daughter of 15, to do any kind of housework; she is smart and intelligent, with the best of reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 146 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as competent cook in a private family perfectly understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; best reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address to No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion (who fully understands her business. Meats, soups, poultry, game, and desserts—bread, cake and biscuit. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an English woman who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good references. Apply at No. 50 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

AS Cook, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a gentleman's family; is able to do all kinds of home-work; is a superior and splendid laundress; also, good cook and baker; is fond of work, willing and obliging; has good testimonials as to character and capability; wages moderate; would go in the country. Call at No. 147 East 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, in a private family, two girls; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; and the other a chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; they must be willing and obliging, and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 18 East 14th-st., seventh house from 2nd-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply for 2 days at No. 41 Sheriff-st., second floor, front room. Will go to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as good plain cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 13 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st., first floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant middle-aged woman, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; would take care of a dairy; has no objections to the country; has the best City reference.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,292 45	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,709 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Isaac C. Kendall.
John M. Nixon,	John L. Rogers,
John S. Bussing,	John Mairs,
David Dows,	William Patrick,
Daniel S. Miller,	Loring Andrews,
William Barton,	Russell Dart,
Wm. C. Desenberg,	Wm. H. Appleton,
John E. Williams,	Robert B. Collins,
George Greer,	Pliny Freeman.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pensions, Land and Census Bureaux; and the Accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington, Hon. HORATIO KING, late Postmaster-General of the United States. JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker, No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$3,840 286 58
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861		1,474,290,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,314,576,83
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,660,29	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$72r,476,35	
The Company has the following Assets, viz:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81	
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	600,340,00	
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00	
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02	
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,-59,02	
Cash in Bank	345,543,57	
Total Amount Assets,	$5,966,689,78	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 | 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years | $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash | 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 | $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Lurgy,
Henry Coit,	S. B. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua A. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell.
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
F. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED States, dated Aug. 19, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which become due on the 19th inst., in coin, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT BANK, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1862.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK WILL BE redeemed at par, on and after the 10th inst., at the "Bank of the State of New-York," New-York City.

G. BURROUGHS, Cashier.

7 3-10 FEBRUARY AND AUGUST U. S. TREASURY NOTES.—The first Coupon, due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 96 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,390 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,036 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	$653,843 25—$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,481,353 00

894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 | 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 | 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GOLD AND SILVER
Purchased at the Highest Premium, by
T. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.

6½
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.

CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.

ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT.

SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.

R. V. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 24th day of October, 1859, offered a reward of $500, and the payment of all necessary expenses, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that we revoke said offer of reward, etc., and caution all persons to incur no expense in pursuit of said Russell, on our account, from this date.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1862. JOHN G. BUTLER, JOSEPH DUNCKLEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 23d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.

J. GUEDIN.
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. E. HASSE, without written order from the undersigned.

E. E. HASSE,
No. 123 Greenwich-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.

WM. L. CONKLIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.

WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edwin Taylor retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under name and firm of JAS. TAYLOR & SON, at same place as formerly, No. 127 Attorney-st., by whom, likewise, all present outstanding accounts will be settled.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862. JAMES TAYLOR, JOSEPH TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of McKEE & ADAMS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business to be settled at No. 164 Chatham st., by JOHN W. ADAMS.

JOHN W. ADAMS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862. E. J. McKEE.

The business continued at the old stand by JOHN W. ADAMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods Jobbing business, at No. 701 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ARTHUR M. COCK.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 3 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

WANTED TO LEASE.—A FLOUR-MILL WITH two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage | $130
Second Cabin Passage | 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage | $110
Second Cabin Passage | 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM IN MAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 24th March. | SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., express, for Buffalo; 8.45 A. M., Mail; 9.15 A. M., daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset. 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of, &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Gross, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Felton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trumbull C. Imberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 28th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862

11f-lawSwTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 255 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, formerly No. 37, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots, full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to Extract Teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Silver, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Worcester, Pond, Webb and Gilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823),
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY, for the charter of a small ship or bark to carry troops (about 500 officers and men) hence to Port Royal. Vessel must have high between decks, cabin sufficient for ten passengers and be fitted for the purpose at the expense of her owners, cabin passengers to be found, all others to have temporary berths, water, fuel and suitable convenience for cooking.

Persons offering vessels will please state the name, class and tonnage of the vessel offered, and the lowest price at which she will be chartered for the run.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Q. M. Gen.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & S. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, including military work, on the most moderate terms. They will continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 3 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH WANTED.—WANTED, A SLEIGH, with pole, that will seat four or six persons. Address SLEIGH, Box No. 146 *Times* Office, stating price, description, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

500 SLEIGH ROBES, FROM $6 UPWARD, closing out this week at L. J. & J. PHILLIPS', Nos. 61 and 66 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar. Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire eradication of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

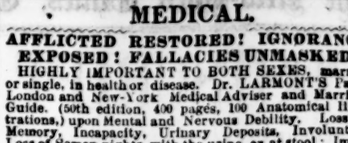
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 4a Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 851 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing beside can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used it, know its value. Price $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Hospital of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 79 Duane-st., to the present more convenient suite of offices at No. 294 Canal-st., between Church-st. and Reade-st., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 26 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack nostrums, can rely on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACRICAH, Professor of Physiology, &c., has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing box No. 1,021, New-York City. For sale also by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been entirely cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, arising from

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon to Take the Initiative in Raising the Blockade.

Another Article from the London Times Against Interference.

The French Press Accusing Great Britain of Desiring a War.

The Pirate Sumter Reported in Genoese Waters.

Letter from Secretary Seward to Smith O'Brien.

Spanish Reclamation Against Mexico for the War of Independence.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived at this port last evening at 6 o'clock, and sailed again for Boston at midnight. She has 26 passengers and £2,400 in specie.

The *America* was ashore on a mud-bank in Queenstown harbor for five hours, and, in consequence of a heavy gale, did not sail until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Although virtually three days later than the *Nova Scotian*, it does not appear that any communication was had with the shore during the thirty-six hours she laid in Queenstown harbor; and her latest advices include only those received from Liverpool and London by telegraph on Sunday. This is to be regretted, as it is intimated by our dispatch that the Emperor NAPOLEON was to have delivered his speech on Monday, which might possibly have been obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government, by France, respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, to the effect that *the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-effective blockade*, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that, *in case of non-compliance he will take the initiative*.

The Emperor's speech to the Corps Legislatif, on the 27th, was expected with great interest, under the belief that he will say something important on American affairs.

The London *Times*, in another editorial, says: "We need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for awaiting, and we *can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Potomac at the cost of two millions sterling a week each of them*. If there does come any real cause of complaint, it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance."

The London *Globe* editorially remarks, that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under the mere paper blockade. "As to intervention," says the *Globe*, "we may be invited, or offered, to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles."

In a letter from Mr. SEWARD to SMITH O'BRIEN, in response to the latter's recently proffered advice, Mr. SEWARD urges Mr. O'BRIEN, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain, and of humanity at large, to speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union. Mr. SEWARD's tone is highly patriotic for the Union and friendly toward European Powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand always, not only in the right, but upon the defensive.

GEORGE THOMPSON had again been lecturing at Manchester on American Affairs. His remarks were mainly in response to a late speech by Mr. MASSEY at Salford, whose statements he branded as absolutely false, and a grievous injustice to the North. The lecturer said the breaking of the blockade would be a wicked and fiendish act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. He had faith, however, in the pacific and neutral policy of Earl RUSSELL.

The *Times*, in an editorial on Mr. SUMNER's speech, protests against any suggestion that England has budged one step from her former position with respect to her rights, either neutral or belligerent. What she agreed to at the Congress of Paris, she still stands by, and what she had before, limited only by those concessions, she has still. The case of the *Trent* has made no new phase whatever.

A telegram of the 22d, from Algiers, says:

"On Monday, a prolonged cannonade was heard here, proceeding apparently from a distance of about six miles from shore. A vessel was sighted this morning, which appeared to be the *Sumter*. It is supposed she sunk her adversary."

The above is considered doubtful, as an Algiers telegram of the 24th says the *Sumter* has been seen in Genoese waters, a few leagues off the port of Genoa.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* says the United States Consul at Cadiz protested against the assistance given the *Sumter* at that port. The authorities, however, considered themselves bound to afford such aid as was indispensable—the *Sumter* having sprung a leak near her screws. She was permitted to effect the necessary repairs in the arsenal.

The commander of the Federal steamer *Tuscarora* publishes a denial of the report that he anchored off Osborne, and was rebuked for his violation of good taste.

Lord LYONS is gazetted as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued the customary circular to his supporters in Parliament, soliciting their attendance on the opening on the 6th of February, as matters of considerable importance will be discussed. He and other Parliamentary leaders had also issued invitations to banquets prior to the commencement of the session.

A Royal warrant, regulating the amalgamation of the Royal and India armies is published.

The worst fears were realized relative to the accident at the Hartley Coal Mine. Not one of the buried miners was found alive.

There has been very stormy weather in the Irish Channel. There were several shipwrecks and some loss of life. There were no important American disasters, but some vessels returned to port with slight damage.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were dull on the 24th, and Consols fell 1-6th @¼. There was a slight increase in the demand for discount, but the general rate continued 2½@2¾.

JOHN FORBES & Co., wholesale warehousemen in London, have suspended. Liabilities unknown, but the assets are believed to be considerable.

FRANCE.

The dissatisfaction with M. FOULD's budget was apparently giving way.

The Paris Bourse, on the 24th ult., was buoyant. The Rentes had advanced a ½, and closed at 70f. 75c.

NAPOLEON, in officially receiving the Papal Nuncio, said:

"His Holiness has already addressed words to me through Gen. GUYON which have deeply touched me. I shall always seek to ally the duties of a Sovereign with my devotion to the Holy Father. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more intimate the relations that are so essential to the welfare of religion, peace and Christianity."

The London *Globe* construes the Emperor's remarks into a manifestation that his relations with Rome are not harmonious.

It is asserted that France has sent the strongest recommendations to the Pontifical Government to accept terms for the renunciation of the temporal power, in order that French occupation may cease, and the present situation be ended.

It is understood that the Pope's reply shows no disposition to yield.

Statistics show that the English imports into France for 1861 are fifty per cent. above those of the previous year.

SPAIN.

The Minister of State has declared in Congress that Spain would *demand reparation from Mexico on account of the War of Independence*. It was also stated that Spain had received no official communication respecting any further resolution of France and England in reference to Mexico. He concluded by saying that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A bill had been introduced by Government regulating Ministerial responsibility, according to which the right of impeachment can only be exercised by both Houses conjointly.

A rupture was anticipated between the Prussian Government and the Archbishop of Pisen, who, in a letter to the Minister of Public Worship, defends the National attitude assumed by his countrymen.

TURKEY.

A decree has been issued announcing the publication of the budget confirming full powers in FUAD PASHA as Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance.

The Ex-Minister of Finance has been deprived of his decorations and is to be tried for malversation.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

The Calcutta and China mails left Malta for Marseilles on the 22d. Additional telegrams have been received.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Dec. 30.

Facilities have been afforded by the Government for opening out Indian export and Cotton trade. Shirtings dull and declining. Indigo active but unchanged. Exchange 2s. 3 far. Freights advancing.

CANTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

SHIRTINGS dull and unchanged. TWIST advancing. TEA firm and unaltered. Exchange ½d. higher. Canton is resuming its former importance as a place of trade.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Alarm is no longer felt here on account of the rebels. Ningpo is reported to be invested by them. TEA declining. SILK active but drooping. Exchange unaltered.

The Japan news is satisfactory.

Cochin China advices say that the French had taken possession of Ruio Caudore.

LATEST NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The opening of the French Chambers takes place to-morrow, when it is expected that the Emperor NAPOLEON will make some statement about America and Rome.

The French papers conclude from the attitude of the English Press that the *Trent* affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Paris *Temps*, in replying to the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective, recalls that some Russian ships ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston.

The *Opinion Nationale* blames the semi-official French papers for their hidden Southern sympathies, and says that England would become dangerous to France if America were weakened.

The *Constitutionnel*, of the 26th, says that the Mexican Gen. ALMONTE is now in Belgium pursuing a negotiation for placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico.

Gen. ALMONTE will accompany the French Expedition to Mexico.

The *Moniteur* says that the bill for the optional conversion of the four per cent. stock into three per cent. stock has been submitted to the Council of State.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 26.

An Imperial ukase is published, permitting Jews to enter every branch of the State service, permitting Jewish merchants to reside anywhere, and granting other concessions to the Jews.

RAGUSA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The insurrents have rejected the amnesty offered them by OMER PASHA. Hostilities have recommenced in consequence.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The King's road was opened with a royal speech. He hopes that the tie between Holstein and other portions of the kingdom will be renewed, although he had failed to effect this up to the present time. The accounts of the resistance of the Holstein and Federal Diet to the negotiation concerning Holstein continue satisfactory, and a solution of the question is shortly expected. Schleswig is to obtain freer development, when the danger of foreign intervention passes away.

Commercial News by the America.

The week's Cotton market was received per steamer *Nova Scotian*.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being very dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline. The usual authorities report Flour dull and 6d. lower: State 29s.@32s. Wheat flat, and declined 2d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 11s.@12s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 4d.@12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12. 9d.; White Southern, 13s.@13. 3d. Corn heavy and declined 6d. @1s. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 31s.; Yellow, 31s. 6d.; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report: BEEF quiet, and declined 5s. PORK downward, with a decline of 5s. BACON heavy, with a slight decline. LARD nominal at 46s.@49s. TALLOW inactive, and declined 1s.; quoted at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE flat. RICE inactive. COD OIL downward; sales small. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 35s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat, at 70s. RESIN quiet, and quoted at 12s. 3d. for Common, but subsequently advanced to 13s.@13s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. RICE steady. TEA firm. TALLOW declining; quoted 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 70s. SPERM OIL downward—no sales. COD OIL steady at 21s. LINSEED OIL active at 31s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 92¾@92⅞ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £59,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Erie Railroad, 29@29¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; New-York Central, 71¾. The above sales are the latest. BARING BROS.' only quotation on Friday is Pennsylvania stock at 60@62½. There was more disposition to realize without any increase in investors, purchases being chiefly made for resale in America.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, without any alteration in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market continued heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 3,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 166fr.; bas, 158fr. The market is dull, and prices have receded 4fr.@5fr. The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 121,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71fr.

The Secretary of the Navy Neglecting his Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *nonchalance* of Mr. Secretary GIDEON WELLES in flatly nullifying the act of Congress passed in December last is probably the coolest proceeding in these stirring times. Mr. WELLES retires on a very reduced pay some fifty or sixty Captains in the navy, under this act, but utterly neglects to promote the same number of Commanders and Lieutenants, which the law imperatively requires. At the same time he makes these subordinate officers perform the duties of the Captains. This may be a species of economy that the Senate and Congress may not approve of when they come to learn that the Secretary has neglected to carry out the law.

Will you please ventilate this neglect of duty, and oblige MANY NAVAL OFFICERS.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Feb. 10, 1862.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

Arrival of Mason and Slidell in England.

No Demonstration Made---Slidell Gone to Paris.

Speech of the French Emperor in the Corps Legislatif.

No Intimation of Any Intention to Interfere in the American Struggle.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Jura*, which left Liverpool on Thursday the 30th, and Londonderry 31st ult., arrived at this port at 11:45 to-night.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Holyhead, Isle of Wight, having been in collision.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL had arrived at Southampton. No demonstration was made on their arrival. The former went to London, the latter to Paris.

NAPOLEON opened the French Chamber on the 27th. In a speech he said:

"The civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these dissensions."

The speech refers to the pacific relations of France, and he recapitulates the financial programme of FOULD's budget.

Some English journals construe the allusion to America into something like a threat, and is significant that France is impatient, and, when the occasion appears to demand it, will interfere.

The Bourse was higher. Rentes 71f. 30c.

The American ship *V. S. Gamble*, from the Rio Grande for Queenstown, foundered at sea.

It was rumored that the Government had ordered the *Nashville* to quit Southampton, but extended the time for her departure, owing to danger from the *Tuscarora*. It was also rumored that the Government will prohibit armed ships of either party remaining over 24 hours in any British port.

The following is the *Etna's* report:

Earl RUSSELL, in a dispatch dated 23d of January, to Lord LYONS, says the English Government differs entirely from Mr. SEWARD's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the *Trent*, and their supposed dispatches, were contraband. He argues the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such a law. For instance, according to Mr. SEWARD's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New-York, and in like manner the Confederates might capture a Cunard steamer bound from Liverpool to Halifax, on the ground that she was carrying dispatches to Mr SEWARD from Mr. ADAMS. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship in circumstances similar to those of the *Trent*, and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before the Prize Court, though altering the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence. The dispatch concludes with reference to Mr. SEWARD's declaration that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the *Trent* prisoners. In reply to this Earl RUSSELL says: Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South. Another dispatch gives Lord LYONS' conversation with Secretary SEWARD on the Charleston blockade. Mr. SEWARD stated that the plan was not devised to injure the harbor, permanently but merely to aid the blockade. It would be the duty of the Government to remove all the obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. That the harbor of Charleston was not rendered inaccessible. Mr. SEWARD was not prepared to say that as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy the permanent harbors of the enemy.

It was rumored that the vessel which the *Sumter* engaged off Algiers was the *Iroquois*. There was no news of either.

It was reported that the *Tuscarora* was about to quit Southampton. The destination was kept secret.

The *Times*, in a characteristic article, calls for something decisive in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continue much longer.

A meeting had been called in London to consider the propriety of forming a British-American Association.

The diplomatic correspondence between France and Rome has been published. France recommended conciliation with the Court of Turin. ANTONELLI absolutely refused all terms.

There were contradictory rumors of an enlarged French expedition to Mexico.

Following is a summary of the intelligence forwarded by the *Jura*:

The *Jura*, Capt. AITON, left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 30th, and Londonderry 31st.

Purser NEWLANS reports, 7th, a field of ice 90 miles east of Cape Race, the large amount of which prevented the landing of dispatches. Passed steamer 8th, bound east.

The *Etna*, which left Liverpool on the 29th, put into Holyhead the same night, with fore compartment full of water, having been in collision with the ship *Cheviot*.

The steamer *Edinburgh* was coaling at Liverpool, to take forward the *Etna's* passengers and cargo, if necessary.

The steamer *La Plata*, with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult. They were taken to St. Thomas by the *Rinaldo*, as she was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made. Both proceeded to London, where MASON remained, but SLIDELL forthwith left for Paris. The *Times* remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet, and wait events that are at hand.

Although there is a large party in the House of Commons, which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle. The envoys will do well to maintain a masterly inactivity.

A Southampton letter says that they complain of bad treatment in prison at Boston.

The steamer *Tuscarora*, as anticipated, left Southampton on the morning of the 29th—destination unknown. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at the latest date. Rumors were current at Southampton that both she and the *Nashville* had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 30th. The reports, however, lacked confirmation.

The London *Morning Advertiser* states, in the most positive terms, that, until the 23d of January, it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce in his speech his resolution to abolish the Federal blockade; but a hitch occurred, at the instance of Earl RUSSELL, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks. The Emperor, therefore, alluded to the question in his speech in a manner that would bind him to nothing. The *Adviser* says that all the coöperation which NAPOLEON asked from England was moral coöperation.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of the 29th publishes a note, dated 21st, from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Baron STOEKEL, at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up MASON and SLIDELL. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps of the Federal Government in its interior policy, and expresses his conviction that the Federal Government will, in carrying out that policy, place itself above popular passion. The Emperor also states that he should with great satisfaction see the Union reconstituted by conciliatory measures, as the maintenance of American power influences, in a considerable degree, the general political equilibrium.

A Turin letter, of Jan. 28, says that during the three preceding days the citizens of Genoa had been amused by the evolutions of the pirate *Sumter*, steaming to and fro between Voltri and Portofeno. Her object in tarrying off Genoa was a matter of much speculation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, great misery prevails in some of the large manufacturing and commercial towns of France, and would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of the Prefects to the Government not only allude to destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution—deep discontent and disquietude. The Government encourages the manufacturers to keep their mills open as long as possible, and some of them buoy themselves up under the belief that if the Federal blockade continues beyond March, the independence of the South will be recognized.

A Galway letter says that the Atlantic Company are making active preparations to resume the service when the proper time arrives.

The new steamers *Hibernia*, *Columbia* and *Anglia* have been greatly strengthened and improved. The Company expect to be perfectly prepared to resume sailings by the end of May.

The work on the *Great Eastern* is progressing, but she will not go on the gridiron till the middle of February. She will be ready for sea in the first week in April, when she will probably proceed to New-York.

The funds on the 29th were rather dull and lower, under heavy supplies of stock. Money was very abundant. There were some anticipations of a further reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 2 ₱ cent.

FRANCE.

The troops embarked at Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg, were to leave for Vera Cruz on the 29th, 30th and 31st.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes an article on the candidature of Archduke MAXIMILIAN for the throne of Mexico, which says it is expected, when the Mexican question shall be settled, it will be possible to offer Austria satisfactory territorial compensation in exchange for Venetia.

The *Moniteur* publishes a bill for the optional conversion of 4½ per centes rentes, and a full explanation of the motives for the conversion. It says the operation is not an expedient to meet temporary wants of the Treasury, but is conceived in the interests of public prosperity, and shows the advantages of conversion.

The Bourse, on the 29th, opened firm, but closed dull and lower, at 71f. 20c.

ITALY.

M. CIENUFFA, President of the Civil Tribunal at Rome, has been assassinated. The assassin was arrested.

The Pope is again reported ill.

BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro dates of the 8th have been received. Coffee, 6@650 for good firsts. Stock, 330,000 bags. Shipments since last mail, 42,000 bags. Exchange, 25½@25¾.

LATEST NEWS.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 31.

Councillor ECKMANN is appointed Minister of Prussia to Brazil.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.

The *Northern Post* says that great dissatisfaction and impatience is felt by the nobility at the emancipation of the serfs, especially on account of the unpunctual payment of the contributions by the peasants. Government, having guaranteed the contributions, will keep its word, but the transition requires time. The nobility must accept the new state of things and assist the Government. The solution lies in the final achievement of the emancipation. The extension of the people's participation in the administration, depends on the nobility, who can facilitate or obstruct the intentions of the Government in this respect.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The *Moniteur* says the dismissal of Mr. CAMERON gives England great satisfaction.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Jan. 30.

The Estates of Holstein will be convoked to vote their portion of the budget for the common expenses of the Monarchy. In case the Estates resist, the Danish Government is, nevertheless, determined to collect the taxes.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 30.

MASON and SLIDELL have left for Paris. FUAD PASHA is expected in Paris next March.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 30.

O'DONNELL declares that France has made no separate engagement with Spain. The Spanish Government has no reason to suppose that France intends settling the affairs of Mexico without considering the wishes of the other Powers.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

A telegram from Lisbon announces further satisfactory news from Buenos Ayres. URTOIS fleet was taken by the Buenos Ayreans. The last means of prolonging the disturbances of the country are thus extinguished. The tone of both political and commercial affairs consequently have considerably improved.

Advices from Rome state that preparations are making to land on the Neapolitan coast to excite insurrection.

Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

TUESDAY.—The sales of COTTON for three days were 28,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns having an upward tendency but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally dull, with a slight decline except for CORN, which is steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report FLOUR heavy and declined 6d. ₱ barrel. WHEAT dull and declined 1d.@2d.; Red Western 11s.@12s. 2d.; Red Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 5d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Southern, 13s.@13s. 3d. CORN steady; mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market has a downward tendency. BEEF declining, and quotations have receded 2s. 6d. PORK nominal. BACON declining. LARD very dull. TALLOW nominal at 47s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 35s. for Pots. SUGAR dull. COFFEE inactive. RICE—No sales. LINSEED OIL firm, at 35s. RESIN quiet; common, 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 71s.@72s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly declined. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE dull. TALLOW firmer, at 47s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed for Money on Thursday, at 92⅞.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 4s@43 discount; Erie, 28½@26¾.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Via Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

The steamship *Damascus*, from St. Johns, N. F., arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports: The sales of COTTON for the week have been 46,000 bales, including 14,500 to speculators, and 7,000 to exporters. The market rules firmer, with an advance in the week of ¼d. The sales to-day (Friday) reach 6,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	14d.	Orleans	13d.
Mobiles	13⅝d.	Mobiles	12¾d.
Uplands	12¾d.	Uplands	12⅝d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 546,000 bales, of which 215,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market still has a downward tendency. Wheat is more steady. Corn quiet.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market rules dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, (Friday,) at 92⅛@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £70,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were: Erie Shares, 28¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; New-York Central, 69@71.

THE BROOKLYN SKATING CARNIVAL.

5,000 PERSONS ON THE ICE.

Characters in Costume, Music, Fireworks, and General Jubilee.

Winter has its own delights—many, indeed which, in the estimation of the wholesome Northern temperament, Summer, with all her splendors, cannot rival. It is not the fireside spell alone which Winter wields. To those who love him, and fear him not, he is beneficent as well as kindly. From the caves of Aurora he gathers the bloom he scatters on the lips and cheeks of his votaries; and the sparkle of the Polar star is not brighter than the light he freshens in their eyes. Health and jovial pleasure attend the coming of the Icy King when hailed aright. So seemed to think the gay and fair of Brooklyn yesterday, and the occasion offered them by the Washington Skating Club to hold a carnival in costume on the Fifth avenue pond, in the southern suburb of the city. The pond, which was beautifully hardened by the sharp cold of Sunday night and Monday morning, was, notwithstanding the full sunshine of the forenoon, in fine condition yesterday at 3 P. M., the hour fixed for the commencement of the festival. Unfortunately, some misunderstanding had arisen in respect to the admission of guests, the advertisement fixing the admission fee, for any and all, at twenty-five cents per head, while many members of the Club vehemently contended that the price stated was merely an extra contribution to be levied upon the members of the Club, who, only, could be admitted, with their families, according to the bye laws of the organization. This disagreement led to an uncertainty, which prevented the attendance from being, at an early hour, what had been expected. DODWORTH's Band, of twenty-five pieces, was, however, promptly present and in fine tune. The bright sky, the exhilarating atmosphere, and the excellent condition of the ice, which covers a superficies of some acres in extent, proved temptations too strong for even discontent to resist, and by sundown the up-cars were thronged with eager crowds of both sexes, and nearly all ages from the toddling "3-year-old" to venerable age. On the way along Fifth-avenue, too, there were processions of pedestrians hurrying toward the same point, and every here and there were large ponds covered with the overplus of the skating fraternity, who had not the patience, inclination or cash to visit the Washington ice-field. By dusk, the Club house on the edge of the grand pond was uncomfortably filled with ladies and their escort and many hundred pairs of skates were ringing a merry chorus on the ice. The frigid rule of the Club was abandoned, and all well-behaved persons paying the needful "quarter," were at once admitted within the gateway. From 7 o'clock, the throng rapidly increased until at 8, a fair estimate could be formed of the success of the festival. Passing from the Club house with its dense mass of occupants struggling every inmate with his or her neighbor, for even standing room, the *coup d'œil* was very fine. The ice, unfortunately, was not well illuminated; only a few reflector-lamps on eight-foot posts here and there, contending with the shades of evening; but the moon was unusually fair for the season, and the sky pure as a crystal dome. The pond rests in a cavity of the soil surrounded and overlooked on three sides by high embankments, upon and beyond which run the streetways which inclose those portions of the square. These banks were lined with multitudes of spectators, standing compactly and silently together like regiments seen at night drawn up in line of battle, an illusion which, from time to time, the flash of the irons flung over the arm of some departing skater who yet lingered for another glimpse at the scene, helped to convey. The broad plateau of ice, powdered with the snowy scurf tossed up by a thousand steel runners, presented an ever-changing, ever brilliant scene of kaleidoscopic oddity and picturesqueness, the ring of merry voices and the rush of iron-shod feet chiming in quaintly with the beat of dancing music But let us not be carried too far from the recollection of individual features in the survey of the general scene, gay as it was. The costumes were not very numerous, but were in many instances good, and the characters assumed by those who wore them well sustained.

Among those we especially noticed were the "Girl of Killarney," by the joyous and charming Miss A. B——n, of Gowanus, whose brogue was as rich and as sweet as though she had indeed freshened it from childhood on to her fair teens in the waters of Erin's brightest lake. There were numbers of Pats from all the counties—Mr. G. E. making his stuffed shillelah keep merry time on the sconces of his laggard friends when chance brought them in the way of his mirth. Mr. H. A. B., as a Highlander, looked the MacGregor every inch of him, and skated better by far than he. His companion, Miss E. P., as a "Hieland Lassie," brought back the "Lady of the Lake" in novel shoon. Mr. S. H. A——n, as a "Brigand," beat Rinaldo Rinaldini on the Irons, and his partner, Miss C——l, as the Daughter of the Regiment, was more than a match for any soldier. Mr. J. L. B., was an excellent Jockey, on skates as well as in costume; Mr. M. P., as the *Duble Rouge*, or Red Devil, leaped and spun to perfection for so cool a climate. Mr. W. A. C. F. as a Knight of Malta. C. E. F. skated and acted admirably, but perhaps the oddest character was represented by Mr. J. E. C., who appeared on one side black, on the other white, to represent the peculiar mental and political condition of the North and South. There were Pierrots, Boatmen, Sailors, Yankees, John Bulls, in number, and Jack Falstaff, in full costume, had a bout for a wager with Samivel Weller, Esq., who, in the course of the evening, made so serious a leap into certain shaky places of the ice that, had the parental Tony been present, he must have shouted, "Oh! Samivel, vy vasn't there an allybi?" Some of Sam's after capers induced "the Press" to intimate in still small voices, "Samivel, bevare of vidders!" Indian Chieftains, Sultanas, Crusaders and peasant girls were presumably in contact everywhere. Pretty Miss JOSEY W——, as a little "Red Riding Hood," among many, was greatly admired. But 13 years of age, she pursued and overtook one of the best skaters on the pond. Miss A. R——n skated superbly, and when, from time to time, the waltzes of the band swept in upon the throng, she was on their music and their measure, the nimbler feet than all their nimble notes upon the ice. Night and Morning, in spangled black and pure white draperies were as fair as their namesakes of the first day.

At 9 P. M. the first rocket announced the commencement of the fireworks, and the multitudes from outside began to pour in upon the pond in one living tide. At this moment a queue of ladies and gentlemen extended from the gates to Fifth-avenue, and every arriving car added the heaviest living freight it could convey. It was estimated then that 3,000 persons were within the inclosure, and nearly as many more pressing for admission. Of course, the pecuniary benefit to the Club was a harvest and the satisfaction immense. The fun now grew fast and furious, and Venice in her palmiest day never witnessed a wilder, gladder throng upon her tesselated Piazza di San Marco than made their Carnival in one of the bleak hollows of Long Island. The music, swaying and eddying with the oscillations of the crowd, the laughing confusion of manly and gentle voices, the shouts of mirth as some odder device than had yet been seen appeared in view, and the huzzas of the ten thousand lookers-on who crested the natural galleries formed by the banks we elsewhere mentioned, and then the clink, clink, ring and away of hundreds and hundreds of skates bearing down upon the beholder in convoys, or starting suddenly away from beside him with a whirr like the flight of a flock of partridges flurried from cover—all these sounds, combined with all the enchanting sights that youth and beauty bring, made us indeed believe that there was a Wizard in the North, and that old Winter is by no means the greybeard, shivering, puny sloth we would call him. A bold exile of Erin close at hand vowed that he was as good as Summer "ony day," and asked of all why was the pond the same in either season. Give it up? "Bekase, jist, its covered with 'skaturs, in the one or the t'oher, be dad!"

The moon, so proverbially inconstant in our clime, was true to her promise last night, and whether smiling on the scene of harmless and wholesome merriment, or rather tickled by the rockets, we cannot say, but about 9 P. M. she crowned her disc with a silvery wreath, woven from the evening vapors, and, flinging on her domino, barred the heavens with stripes and beams of aroral light, through which the stars gleamed gleefully like diamond eyes. Be as it may, the "ring" around the lunar disc seemed to poise directly over the space so full of human pleasure, and the Boreal bands diverged from them in curves to the horizon like the concaves of a glorious dome. (This was not visible in Manhattan at a later hour.) So even celestial influences helped to charm the night, and, had more space, better refreshment of all kinds, the prohibition of tobacco smoke in ladies' waiting-rooms, and better lamps in greater number, been provided, nothing would have been wanting to mark this frosty carnival as one worthy of that wondrous land beyond the Poles, peeped at by KANE, but never visited by mortal, where flowers bloom amid the crevices of icebergs, and wondrous beings of grace and beauty, passing all that Southern lands have known, dwell now on spangled meads and now in crystal caverns.

At 10 o'clock the press was enormous, and the ice began to show unmistakable symptoms of rapid decay, but until midnight the concourse made the night echo with their sport.

The net results to the Society will probably be $1,000 over and above all expenses, received from 6,000 paying visitors, and the satisfaction of knowing that their *fête* was a success.

Let it be still better managed the next time, and the reward will be sure. All New-York and Brooklyn, big and little, are ready to sing the roundelay:

"Away! away with a curve and a dash,
And a light and a bounding spring,
Nor the racer's speed, nor the lightning's flash,
Can vie with the skater's fling!"

[Advertisement.]

If Gen. BURNSIDE is half as successful in storming Roanoke Island as Commodore NUTT is New-York, his success is beyond peradventure, for the Commodore has put down all opposition and subjected everything to his sway. A peep in at BARNUM's, any day, will attest this.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium." CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Royal Bride, (of Bristol,) Smith, Cardiff Nov. 16, via Bermuda Feb. 3, with coal to Howland & Aspinwall. Put into Bermuda in consequence of having lost sails.

Steamer E. S. Terry, Tapen, Wilmington, Del., 20 hours, with flour and meal to C. Paxon & Son.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Marseilles 62 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 18, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Southerner, Campbell, Marseilles 57 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 25, with salt to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Cardenas Jan. 26, with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Chas. Miller, Brewer, for Boston. Vessels left not recollected.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Below.

U. S. bark Forward, from Delaware Breakwater.
Brig Alice, (Br.,) from Porto Rico.

Foreign Ports.

[PER AMERICA.]

Arrived from New-York—22d, W. F. Schmidt, at Schelde; Prince of Wales, at Deal; 24th, Frank Lovett, James Foster, at Liverpool; 22d, Mary C Mariner, at Londonderry; 23d, Margaret, at Gloucester.

Arrived from Baltimore—22d, Thomas Whitney, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—23d, Mountaineer, from Pill; 24th, A. Baker from Deal.

MEM.—Arctic Hero, from New-York for Liverpool, put into Milford 22d, leaky, &c.

Latest via Queenstown.

Arrived from New-York—Resolution and Calmuck, at Marseilles; Lord Clarendon, at Deal; Simla and Bucephalus, at Liverpool.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—Macauley and Lydia, at Genoa; Glencarn, Aberdeen, J. Schmidt, Johaan Louise and H Von Brabant, at Bremen; Dolphin and Fanny Kirchner, at Flushing; Greenock, in the Clyde; Isabella, Westport, Klyger and Lyngorn, at Queenstown; Guy Mannering, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—Energil, at Bremen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCES

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon to Take the Initiative in Raising the Blockade.

Another Article from the London Times Against Interference.

The French Press Accusing Great Britain of Desiring a War.

The Pirate Sumter Reported in Genoese Waters.

Letter from Secretary Seward to Smith O'Brien.

Spanish Reclamation Against Mexico for the War of Independence.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 25th and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived at the port last evening at 6 o'clock, and sailed again for Boston at midnight. She has 26 passengers and £2,400 in specie.

The *America* was ashore on a mud-bank in Queenstown harbor for five hours, and, in consequence of a heavy gale, did not sail until 9 o'clock Tuesday morn, ing. Although virtually three days later than the *Nova Scotian*, it does not appear that any communication was had with the shore during the thirty-six hours she laid in Queenstown harbor; and her latest advices include only those received from Liverpool and London by telegraph on Sunday. This is to be regretted, as it is intimated by our dispatch that the Emperor NAPOLEON was to have delivered his speech on Monday, which might possibly have been obtained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government, by France, respecting the blockade of the Confederate ports, to the effect that *the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-effective blockade*, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that, *in case of non-compliance he will take the initiative*.

The Emperor's speech to the Corps Legislatif, on the 27th, was expected with great interest, under the belief that he will say something important on American affairs.

The London *Times*, in another editorial, says: "We need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for awaiting, and *we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Potomac at the cost of two millions sterling a week each of them*. If there does come any real cause of complaint, it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance."

The London *Globe* editorially remarks, that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under the mere paper blockade. "As to intervention," says the *Globe*, "we may be invited, or offered, to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles."

In a letter from Mr. SEWARD to SMITH O'BRIEN, in response to the latter's recently proffered advice, Mr. SEWARD urges Mr. O'BRIEN, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain, and of humanity at large, to speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union. Mr. SEWARD's tone is highly patriotic for the Union and friendly toward European Powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand always, not only in the right, but upon the defensive.

GEORGE THOMPSON had again been lecturing at Manchester on American Affairs. His remarks were mainly in response to a late speech by Mr. MASSEY at Salford, whose statements he branded as absolutely false, and a grievous injustice to the North. The lecturer said the breaking of the blockade would be a wicked and fiendish act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. He had faith, however, in the pacific and neutral policy of Earl RUSSELL.

The *Times*, in an editorial on Mr. SUMNER'S speech, protests against any suggestion that England has budged one step from her former position with respect to her rights, either neutral or belligerent. What she agreed to at the Congress of Paris, she still stands by, and what she had before, limited only by those concessions, she has still. The case of the *Trent* has made no new phase whatever.

A telegram of the 22d, from Algiers, says:

"On Monday, a prolonged cannonade was heard here, proceeding apparently from a distance of about six miles from shore. A vessel was sighted this morning, which appeared to be the *Sumter*. It is supposed she sunk her adversary."

The above is considered doubtful, as an Algiers telegram of the 24th says the *Sumter* has been seen in Genoese waters, a few leagues off the port of Genoa.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* says the United States Consul at Cadiz protested against the assistance given the *Sumter* at that port. The authorities, however, considered themselves bound to afford such aid as was indispensable—the *Sumter* having sprung a leak near her screws. She was permitted to effect the necessary repairs in the arsenal.

The commander of the Federal steamer *Tuscarora* publishes a denial of the report that he anchored off Osborne, and was rebuked for his violation of good taste.

Lord LYONS is gazetted as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Lord PALMERSTON had issued the customary circular to his supporters in Parliament, soliciting their attendance on the opening on the 6th of February, as matters of considerable importance will be discussed. He and other Parliamentary leaders had also issued invitations to banquets prior to the commencement of the session.

A Royal warrant, regulating the amalgamation of the Royal and India armies is published.

The worst fears were realized relative to the accident at the Hartley Coal Mine. Not one of the buried miners was found alive.

There has been very stormy weather in the Irish Channel. There were several shipwrecks and some loss of life. There were no important American disasters, but some vessels returned to port with slight damage.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were dull on the 24th, and Consols fell 1-6th @¼. There was a slight increase in the demand for discount, but the general rate continued 2½@2¾.

JOHN FORBES & Co., wholesale warehousemen in London, have suspended. Liabilities unknown, but the assets are believed to be considerable.

FRANCE.

The dissatisfaction with M. FOULD'S budget was apparently giving way.

The Paris Bourse, on the 24th ult., was buoyant. The Rentes had advanced a ⅜, and closed at 70f. 75c.

NAPOLEON, in officially receiving the Papal Nuncio, said:

"His Holiness has already addressed words to me through Gen. GUYON which have deeply touched me. I shall always seek to ally the duties of a Sovereign with my devotion to the Holy Father. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more intimate the relations that are so essential to the welfare of religion, peace and Christianity."

The London *Globe* construes the Emperor's remarks into a manifestation that his relations with Rome are not harmonious.

It is asserted that France has sent the strongest recommendations to the Pontifical Government to accept terms for the renunciation of the temporal power, in order that French occupation may cease, and the present situation be ended.

It is understood that the Pope's reply shows no disposition to yield.

Statistics show that the English imports into France for 1861 are fifty per cent. above those of the previous year.

SPAIN.

The Minister of State has declared in Congress that Spain would *demand reparation from Mexico on account of the War of Independence*. It was also stated that Spain had received no official communication respecting any further resolution of France and England in reference to Mexico. He concluded by saying that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A bill had been introduced by Government regulating Ministerial responsibility, according to which the right of impeachment can only be exercised by both Houses conjointly.

A rupture was anticipated between the Prussian Government and the Archbishop of Pisen, who, in a letter to the Minister of Public Worship, defends the National attitude assumed by his countrymen.

TURKEY.

A decree has been issued announcing the publication of the budget confirming full powers in FUAD PASHA as Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance.

The Ex-Minister of Finance has been deprived of his decorations and is to be tried for malversation.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

The Calcutta and China mails left Malta for Marseilles on the 22d. Additional telegrams have been received.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Dec. 30.

Facilities have been afforded by the Government for opening out Indian export and Cotton trade. Shippings dull, and declining. Indigo active but unchanged. Exchange 2s. 3 far. Freights advancing.

CANTON, Saturday, Dec. 14.

SHIRTINGS dull and unchanged. TWIST advancing. TEA firm and unaltered. Exchange ½d. higher. Canton is resuming its former importance as a place of trade.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Alarm is no longer felt here on account of the rebels. Ningpo is reported to be invested by them. TEA declining. SILK active but drooping. Exchange unaltered.

The Japan news is satisfactory.

Cochin China advices say that the French had taken possession of Rule Caudore.

LATEST NEWS BY THE AMERICA

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The opening of the French Chambers takes place to-morrow, when it is expected that the Emperor NAPOLEON will make some statement about America and Rome.

The French papers conclude from the attitude of the English Press that the *Trent* affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Paris *Temps*, in replying to the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective, recalls that some Russian ships ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston.

The *Opinione Nationale* blames the semi-official French papers for their hidden Southern sympathies, and says that England would become dangerous to France if America were weakened.

The *Constitutionnel*, of the 26th, says that the Mexican Gen. ALMONTE is now in Belgium pursuing a negotiation for placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico.

Gen. ALMONTE will accompany the French Expedition to Mexico.

The *Moniteur* says that the bill for the optional conversion of the four per cent. stock into three per cent. stock has been submitted to the Council of State.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 26.

An Imperial ukase is published, permitting Jews to enter every branch of the State service; permitting Jewish merchants to reside anywhere, and granting other concessions to the Jews.

RAGUSA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The insurgents have rejected the amnesty offered them by OMER PASHA. Hostilities have recommenced in consequence.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The King's road was opened with a royal speech. He hopes that the tie between Holstein and other portions of the kingdom will be renewed, although he had failed to effect this up to the present time. The accounts of the resistance of the Holstein and Federal Diet to the negotiation concerning Holstein continue satisfactory, and a solution of the question is shortly expected. Schleswig is to obtain freer development, when the danger of foreign intervention passes away.

Commercial News by the America.

The week's Cotton market was received per steamer *Nova Scotian*.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns being very dull, with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs dull, with a slight decline. The usual authorities report Flour dull and 6d. lower: State 29s.@32s. Wheat dat, and declined 2d. ₱ cental: Red Western, 11s.@12s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 4d. @ 12s. 6d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@12. 9d.; White Southern, 13s.@13. 3d. Corn heavy and declined 6d. @1s. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 31s.; Yellow, 31s. 6d.; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally quiet. Various circulars report: BEEF quiet, and declined 5s. PORK downward, with a decline of 5s. BACON heavy, with a slight decline. LARD nominal at 46s.@49s. TALLOW inactive, and declined 1s.; quoted at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COPPER flat. RICE inactive. COD OIL downward; sales small. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 33s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat, at 70s. RESIN quiet, and quoted at 12s. 3d. for Common, but subsequently advanced to 13s.@13s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE has an upward tendency. RICE steady. TEA firm. TALLOW declining; quoted 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 70s. SPERM OIL downward—no sales. COD OIL steady at 21s. LINSEED OIL active at 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 92¾@92¾ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £59,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Erie Railroad, 29@29¾; Illinois Central Shares, 44@43 discount; New-York Central, 71½. The above sales are the latest. BARING BROS.' only quotation on Friday is Pennsylvania stock at 60@62½. There was more disposition to realize without any increase in investors, purchases being chiefly made for resale in America.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, without any alteration in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market continued heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 3,500 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 166fr.; bas, 158fr. The market is dull, and prices have receded 4fr.@5fr. The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 121,500 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71fr.

The Secretary of the Navy Neglecting his Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *nonchalance* of Mr. Secretary GIDEON WELLES in flatly nullifying the act of Congress passed in December last is probably the coolest proceeding in these stirring times. Mr. WELLES retires on a very reduced pay some fifty or sixty Captains in the navy, under this act, but utterly neglects to promote the same number of Commanders and Lieutenants, which the law imperatively requires. At the same time he makes these subordinate officers perform the duties of the Captains. This may be a species of economy that the Senate and Congress may not approve of when they come to learn that the Secretary has neglected to carry out the law.

Will you please ventilate this neglect of duty, and oblige MANY NAVAL OFFICERS.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, Feb. 10, 1862.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO MORE EXTRA CLERKS—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted to prevent the employment by committees of the Council of other clerks than those regularly employed by the Common Council.

A communication was received from Capt. RINGGOLD, of the *Sabine*, acknowledging the receipt of the complimentary resolutions, passed by the Board in view of the rescue of the unfortunate crew of the *Governor*. It was ordered printed in the minutes.

The Annual report of the Central Park Commissioners was received—a portentous document and quite an armful for the President.

Ald. FERAR called for the reading. [Laughter.]

On motion of Ald. DAYTON, the reading was suspended, and one thousand copies ordered printed.

The following is an abstract of the report:

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Owing to the national difficulties in the Spring of 1861, it was somewhat difficult to determine in a work employing a large number of men upon the wisest measures to be adopted. A large diminution in expenditures was resolved on and effected. It would not have done to stop the work, for much of it was in a condition requiring completion to prevent damage by action of the weather. The men were gradually absorbed in other vocations.

In 1860 the expenditures were	$878,354 95
In 1861 the expenditures were	479,163 66
A reduction in 1861 of	$398,191 29

A further reduction in expenditure will take place this year.

The average force in 1860 was	3,579
The average force in 1861 was	1,500
A reduction in 1861 of	2,079

Statistics of work done are given at length.

Four bridges, commenced in 1860, were completed; three commenced and completed in 1861.

The number of trees and shrubs planted was 52,743, of these 9,710 were evergreens, 43,033 were deciduous.

The water system separate from that of the Croton Aqueduct Board, but drawing water from the reservoir, is nearly complete; it is over ten miles in length, and so arranged as by affixing to any one of nearly 500 hydrants already set, the lawns, the shrubs and trees, roads and walks may be effectually irrigated. Urinals of several designs have been erected, and more of these conveniences will be constructed during the year. Over five miles of agricultural tile drainage was laid in 1860; the whole extent of his drainage laid is about forty miles, with the requisite 8 it basins.

The Manhattan Gas Company has at its own expense, and by permission of this Board, laid its pipes through Transverse Road No. 1, and the Croton Board, by consent of the Park Board, has also nearly completed the laying of its mains from the new reservoir.

Seven miles of carriage road is now open for public use; the only portion remaining unopened below One Hundred and Second-street, being that east of the Gate Reservoir;

There is to be a walk about the new reservoir, also a horseback ride and a drive, so arranged that at different points the expanse of water can be seen.

The necessity of paving Fifth-avenue as an entrance to the Park is urged.

The drainage of the neighborhood is alluded to, and certain sewers specified as required for Park and other drainage.

The Park below Seventy second-street is mainly complete, except as to the inclosing fence, the plan of which is not definitely settled on. A piece of wall proposed as an inclosure has been erected on Fifty-ninth-street.

The broad walk along Fifty-ninth-street has been graded, graveled and mainly planted with maple trees.

The discontinuance of the proceedings in 1860 for adding the land between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets to the Park, has occasioned delay in the work there. New proceedings are on foot to acquire this land.

The costs of the former proceedings were reduced by the Court in a sum over $40,000 from the amount originally claimed.

The improvements of the City have almost always been conceived on a scale which subsequent experience demonstrate to be inadequate.

The attractions of the City in libraries, in museums, in galleries of art and in scientific gardens, have never been equal to its relative position among the great cities of the world. They all attract business here.

The New-York Historical Society has applied to the Board for its approval of an act to authorize the establishment of its gallery on the Park. This the Board hopes may become a nucleus of an establishment similar to the British Museum.

The Board has concurred in the wish of the Historical Society.

Mrs. CRAWFORD has presented a collection, of the casts of all the works of the late THOMAS CRAWFORD.

For the maintenance of the Park for the one year and eight months a sum less by $166,600 than that authorized by the law has been called for.

The Park is thoroughly patrolled by a force of Park keepers, whose duty it is to warn persons against violation of the rules, and check slight offences, and in the exercise of their position they are called on to be vigilant and discreet, and no excuse is admissible for the omission of any office requisite.

An account kept at each gate shows that during the past year 1,803,263 pedestrians, 73,517 equestrians and 467,859 carriages have entered the Park—a total of 2,404,639—more than three times the number of people of this City.

The statistics of the past four months show the number entering the Park at each hour of the day.

The musical entertainments not given at public expense and the skating are spoken of.

The boats on the lake carried 19,885 persons during the year.

A revenue is derived from these boats, which, with other licenses, goes toward the expenses of maintaining the Park. The Board hope, without interfering with the freedom of the use to visitors, to make it at least in part self-sustaining. A list of the music days and the skating days is given.

The general disposition is to observe the rules, more slight offences occur from thoughtlessness than from malicious intentions.

The subject of out-of-door physical exercise is treated at some length, and extracts from documents of the Board of Education of this City, showing its necessity for children.

The Park Commissioners propose to have the boys and girls of the public schools accommodated on some systematic plan with facility for regular exercise under judicious persons to overlook it.

Sunday-school organizations may also aid much in the establishment of a system which will give all children an opportunity for this exercise, and the little ones are to be provided with a place for amusements especially intended for them.

The Board adheres to its intentions to maintain order at the Park, and to preserve it from any influences to which exception could justly be taken by those who value purity in morals and manners, or the beautiful in nature.

A list of the donations to the Park is given, which includes the beautiful statue of Flora, presented by R. R. Haight, Esq.

The Board adjourned until Monday next.

Arrivals in the City.

Comte de Paris, Mr. Morhain, and Dr. Leclerc and servant, from Washington; Dr. G. F. Turner, of Binghamton, and P. d'Hauteville, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Judge Eldridge, of Poughkeepsie; Maj. Barker, of Washington; H. L. Routh, of Montreal; L. Follett, of Vermont; H. Sibley, President of the American Telegraph Company; H. F. Picking and Dr. Quinn, U. S. N., and H. Bell and family, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. H. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Isaiah Blood, of New-York; W. C. McCall, United States Army, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Wm. Schouler, from Massachusetts; Hon. D. S. Coddington, of New-York; Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; W. H. Chatfield, of Cincinnati; J. H. Chase, of Providence; S. A. Caldwell, of Philadelphia; B. Y. Yelverton, of the United States Army; Capt. W. S. Tibbits, of the United States Volunteers, and C. Harris, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. C. de Keregaradec, of the French Imperial Navy; J. J. Brent, of California, and Jno. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, are at the New-York Hotel.

ELIHU BURRITT ON THE WAR.—ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, lectured upon a "Plan of Adjustment and Reunion," last evening, at Dr. HATFIELD'S Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-first-street. The lecturer commenced by calling attention to the magnitude of the present rebellion, and considered it the future which our ancestors had apprehended. He alluded to the events which had been so imminent to the people of both sections, and said no one would deny that Slavery was the sole cause of the war. He thought it was too late to extinguish Slavery by compensated emancipation, although at one time that course looked practical and feasible. He predicted that, after the war was ended, the negroes made free by the onward march of the Federal forces would settle, under the protection of Government, in some country congenial to their habits and tastes. There were two policies—the conciliatory and coercive—which the North would be likely to exercise toward the South at the termination of hostilities, each of which had its objectionable features. Mr. BURRITT concluded his interesting lecture by portraying the expectations of both sections, and advocating a line of policy which should meet the approval of all parties.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—It will be well for the public to recollect that all notices of skating or other matches, or other exhibitions on the Park, unless promulgated by the authorities of the Park, are the invention of persons having especial objects to serve. The Park Commissioners intend to maintain the Park an orderly place of amusement and recreation, and will see to it that none of these unauthorized matches or prize operations take place, to the prejudice of perfect order and decorum, or to the inconvenience of the general public. When any entertainment of special interest to the public is contemplated, due notice will be given by the proper authorities.

THE BROOKLYN SKATING CARNIVAL.

5,000 PERSONS ON THE ICE.

Characters in Costume, Music, Fireworks, and General Jubilee.

Winter has its own delights—many, indeed, which, in the estimation of the wholesome Northern temperament, Summer, with all her splendors, cannot rival. It is not the fireside spell alone which Winter wields. To those who love him, and fear him not, he is beneficent as well as kindly. From the caves of Aurora he gathers the bloom he scatters on the lips and cheeks of his votaries; and the sparkle of the Polar star is not brighter than the light he freshens in their eyes. Health and jovial pleasure attend the coming of the Icy King when hailed aright. So seemed to think the gay and fair of Brooklyn yesterday, and the occasion offered them by the Washington Skating Club to hold a carnival in costume on the Fifth avenue pond, in the southern suburb of the city. The pond, which was beautifully hardened by the sharp cold of Sunday night and Monday morning, was, notwithstanding the full sunshine of the forenoon, in fine condition yesterday at 3 P. M., the hour fixed for the commencement of the festival. Unfortunately, some misunderstanding had arisen in respect to the admission of guests, the advertisement fixing the admission fee, for any and all, at twenty-five cents per head, while many members of the Club vehemently contended that the price stated was merely an extra contribution to be levied upon the members of the Club, who, only, could be admitted, with their families, according to the by-laws of the organization. This disagreement led to an uncertainty, which prevented the attendance from being at an early hour, what had been expected. DODWORTH'S Band, of twenty-five pieces, was, however, promptly present and in fine tune. The bright sky, the exhilarating atmosphere, and the excellent condition of the ice, which covers a superficies of some acres in extent, proved temptations too strong for even discontent to resist, and by sundown the up-cars were thronged with eager crowds of both sexes, and nearly all ages from the toddling "3-year-old" to venerable age. On the way along Fifth-avenue, too, there were processions of pedestrians hurrying toward the same point, and every here and there were large ponds covered with the overplus of the skating fraternity, who had not the patience, inclination or cash to visit the Washington ice-field. By dusk, the Club house on the edge of the grand pond was uncomfortably filled with ladies and their escort and many hundred pairs of skates were ringing a merry chorus on the ice. The frigid rule of the Club was abandoned, and all well behaved persons paying the needful "quarter," were at once admitted within the gateway. From 7 o'clock, the throng rapidly increased until at 8, a fair estimate could be formed of the success of the festival. Passing from the Club house with its dense mass of occupants struggling every inmate with his or her neighbor, for even standing room, the *coup d'œil* was very fine. The ice, unfortunately, was not well illuminated, only a few reflector-lamps on eight foot posts here and there, contending with the shades of evening; but the moon was unusually fair for the season, and the sky pure as a crystal dome. The pond rests in a cavity of the soil surrounded and overlooked on three sides by high embankments, upon and beyond which run the streetways which inclose those portions of the square. These banks were lined with multitudes of spectators, standing compactly and silently together like regiments seen at night drawn up in line of battle, an illusion which, from time to time, the flash of the irons flung over the arm of some departing skater who yet lingered for another glimpse at the scene, helped to convey. The broad plateau of ice, powdered with the snowy scurf tossed up by a thousand steel runners, presented an ever-changing, ever brilliant scene of kaleidoscopic oddity and picturesqueness, the ring of merry voices and the rush of iron-shod feet, chiming in quaintly with the beat of dancing music. But let us not be carried too far from the recollection of individual features in the survey of the general scene, gay as it was. The costumes were not very numerous, but were in many instances good, and the characters assumed by those who wore them well sustained.

Among those we especially noticed were the "Girl of Killarney," by the joyous and charming Miss A. B——n, of Gowanus, whose brogue was as rich and as sweet as though she had indeed freshened it from childhood on to her fair teens in the waters of Erin's brightest lake. There were numbers of Pats from all the counties—Mr. G. E. making his stuffed shillelah keep merry time on the sconces of his laggard friends when chance brought them in the way of his mirth. Mr. H. A. B——as a Highlander, looked the MacGregor every inch of him, and skated better by far than he. His companion, Miss E. P., as a "Highland Lassie," brought back the "Lady of the Lake" in no-ed sheen. Mr. S. H. A——n, as a "Brigand," beat Rinaldini on the irons, and his partner, Miss C——l, as the Daughter of the Regiment, was more than a match for any soldier. Mr. J. L. B., was an excellent Jockey, on skates as well as in costume; Mr. M. P., as the *Diable Rouge*, or Red Devil, leaped and spun to perfection for so cool a climate. Mr. W. A. C. F. as a Knight of Malta. C. E. F. skated and acted admirably, but perhaps the oddest character was represented by Mr. J. E. C., who appeared on one side black, on the other white, to represent the peculiar mental and political condition of the North and South. There were Pierrots, Boatmen, Sailors, Yankees, John Bulls, in number, and Jack Falstaff, in full costume, had a bout for a wager with Samivel Weller, Esq., who, in the course of the evening, made so serious a leap into certain shaky places of the ice that, had the parental Tony been present, he must have shouted, "Oh Samivel, vy vasn't there an ailybi?" Some of Sam's after capers induced "the press" to intimate in still small voice, "Samivel, bevare of vidders!" Indian Chieftains, Sultanas, Crusaders and peasant girls were pleasantly in contact everywhere. Pretty Miss JOSEY W——, as a little "Red Riding Hood," among many, was greatly admired. But 13 years of age, she pursued and overtook one of the best skaters on the pond. Miss A. R——n skated superbly, and when, from time to time, the waltzes of the band swept in upon the throng, she wove their music and their measure with nimbler feet than all their nimble notes upon the ice. Night and Morning, in spangled black and pure white draperies were as fair as their namesakes of the first day.

At 9 P. M. the first rocket announced the commencement of the fireworks, and the multitudes from outside began to pour in upon the pond in one living tide. At this moment a queue of ladies and gentlemen extended from the gates to Fifth-avenue, and every arriving car added the heaviest living freight it could convey. It was estimated then that 3,000 persons were within the inclosure, and nearly as many more pressing for admission. Of course, the pecuniary benefit to the Club was a harvest and the satisfaction immense. The fun now grew fast and furious, and Venice in her palmiest day never witnessed a wilder, gladder throng upon her tesselated Piazza di San Marco than made their Carnival in one of the bleak hollows of Long Island. The music, swaying and eddying with the oscillations of the crowd, the laughing confusion of manly and gentle voices, the shouts of mirth as some odder device than had yet been seen appeared in view, and the huzzas of the ten thousand lookers-on who crested the natural galleries formed by the banks we elsewhere mentioned, and then the clink, clink, ring and away of hundreds and hundreds of skates bearing down upon the beholder in convoys, or starting suddenly away from beside him with a whirr like the flight of a flock of partridges flurried from cover—all these sounds, combined with all the enchanting sights that youth and beauty bring, made us indeed believe that there was a Wizard in the North, and that old Winter is by no means the graybeard, shivering, puny sloth we would call him. A bold exile of Erin close at hand vowed that he was as good as Summer "one day," and asked of all why was the pond the same in either season. Give it up? "Bekase, jist, its covered with 'skaturs, in the one or the t'other, be dad!"

The moon, so proverbially inconstant in our clime, was true to her promise last night, and whether smiling on the scene of harmless and wholesome merriment, or rather tickled by the rockets, we cannot say, but about 9 P. M. she crowned her disc with a silvery wreath, woven from the evening vapors, and, flinging on her domino, barred the heavens with stripes and beams of aroral light, through which the stars gleamed gleefully like diamond eyes. Be as it may, the "ring" around the lunar disc seemed to poise directly over the space so full of human pleasure, and the Boreal bands diverged from them in curves to the horizon like the concaves of a glorious dome. (This was not visible in Manhattan at a later hour.) So even celestial influences helped to charm the night, and, had more space, better refreshment of all kinds, the prohibition of tobacco smoke in ladies' waiting-rooms, and better lamps in greater number, been provided, nothing would have been wanting to mark this frosty carnival as one worthy of that wondrous land beyond the Poles, peeped at by KANE, but never visited by mortal, where flowers bloom amid the crevices of icebergs, and wondrous beings of grace and beauty, passing all that Southern lands have known, dwell now on spangled meads and now in crystal caverns.

At 10 o'clock the press was enormous, and the ice began to show unmistakable symptoms of rapid decay, but until midnight the concourse made the night echo with their sport.

The net results to the Society will probably be $1,000 over and above all expenses, received from 6,000 paying visitors, and the satisfaction of knowing that their *fete* was a success.

Let it be still better managed the next time, and the reward will be sure. All New-York and Brooklyn, big and little, are ready to sing the roundelay:

"Away! away with a curve and a dash,
And a light and a bounding spring,
Nor the racer's speed, nor the lightning's flash,
Can vie with the skater's fling!"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The thirty-second annual meeting of this Society was held last evening, in the Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, when officers were elected for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's report presents the following financial statement for the year:

RECEIPTS.

Collection at last anniversary	$228 50
First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-street	1,129 15
First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street	1,012 52
Second Presbyterian Church	500 18
Third Presbyterian Church	32 28
Central Presbyterian Church	410 18
South Presbyterian Church	218 18
Park Presbyterian Church	200 00
Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church	57 57
St. Ann's Church, including an anonymous donation of $100	545 77
Church of the Pilgrims	1,602 32
Plymouth Church	611 07
Clinton-avenue Church	385 00
Church on the Heights	400 00
North Reformed Dutch Church	100 00
Third-avenue Reformed Dutch Church	23 00
Strong-place Baptist Church	200 00
First Reformed Dutch Church	153 00
First-place M. E Church	160 00
Donations	62 50
Donations from Missionary	25 00
Sale of Tracts	10 00
Total	$8,266 34

EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer	$31 28
Eleven Missionaries	7,315 00
American Tract Society	739 85
Printing	117 25
Incidental expenses	21 98
Balance in hand	41 15
Total	$8,266 15

By the annual report, it appears that the Society employs 11 missionaries and 613 visitors. They distributed 22,800 tracts, besides 8,400 to the army, 8,400 to the navy, and 2,400 among the shipping; 336 copies of the Bible, 180 Testaments, together with the *Child's Paper*, and other publications, amounting in the aggregate to 332,000 copies.

Flag-Officer Foote's Reply.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say that I think the article in the TIMES of this morning, headed "Amenities of War," though admirable in its spirit, does, perhaps, some injustice to Flag-Officer FOOTE. In the first place, the world is long past the pseudo-chivalry of the French officer who took off his hat and begged the English to fire, because "the French Guard never fired first." We see now that that was one of the silliest speeches ever made, and the act one of the most absurd ever committed. But in regard to Flag-Officer FOOTE'S speech, I think that its spirit has been entirely misapprehended. Remember that we are not going out upon a summons to have a game at war, nor are we fighting for a policy or an idea. We are simply putting down a big riot—quelling an insurrection against law, humanity and eternal justice, which but for treachery, would have been checked by a regiment or two in thirty days. So, although we are personally civil to insurgents when we are obliged to meet them under flags of truce, and kind to them when they are our prisoners, we cannot meet them in war in any more complimentary mood than that in which a police officer proceeds to the arrest of a rioter. Setting aside the fact that Flag-Officer FOOTE could not compliment a General who had surrendered so important a post as Fort Henry after such a brief contest, it seems to me that his reply was proper. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Sir," put in other words. It is yet far from certain that the speech was made; but if it were, was it not prompted by the proper spirit?

LIVONIA.

Homœopathy in the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are arguments enough, and cogent ones too, why Congress should give its permission for the institution of an army hospital where those who desire it may be treated homœopathically. Among soldiers and officers there are many who have tested this system and prefer it to any other. Then it is an indisputable fact that very many of the most eminent homœopathic physicians were regularly educated in allopathic schools, while others have gone through regular and thorough courses in similar institutions devoted to instruction in the former practice. There are quacks, of course, in every profession, but if homœopaths had the chance of testing their system in such a hospital as that suggested, they would take care that none but the most skilful practitioners were admitted. Certainly, at this day, when homœopathic societies are started in many of the States, and an incorporated Medical College is in successful operation in this City, and when the system is practiced in all parts of the civilized world, it is too late to charge that practitioners of this school are experimenters. As has been suggested, none need be sent to the proposed hospital but those who prefer this treatment, and they certainly should have the privilege of resorting to it.

DEPARTURE OF COL. DOUBLEDAY'S HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—The First New-York Heavy Artillery regiment, Col. T. D. DOUBLEDAY, which has been quartered at Port Richmond, Staten Island, for some time past, embarked on board the steamer *John Potter* for Amboy, *en route* for Washington. This regiment has been enlisted especially for garrison duty in or near Washington. It is understood that one battalion will be assigned to Fort Greene, and the other to Fort Corcoran, both of which are in Virginia. In the list of officers published a few days ago in the TIMES, there were a few vacancies which have been filled as follows: In Company F, Edward A. Tudor has been appointed Captain; in Company K, Wm. Witherbury and D. K. Smith Jones have been chosen Second Lieutenants; in Company H, George Bliss has been appointed Captain, J. Henry Thorp, First Lieutenant, and Edward C. Knower, Second Lieutenant.

[Advertisement.]

If Gen. BURNSIDE is half as successful in storming Roanoke Island as Commodore NUTT is New-York, his success is beyond peradventure, for the Commodore has put down all opposition and subjected everything to his sway. A peep in at BARNUM'S, any day, will attest this.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 59 | Sun sets.... 5 30 | Moon sets.... 4 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 59 | Gov. Island. 5 48 | Hell Gate.... 7 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, Feb. 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia, E. Perkins, Agent.

Ships Grotto, Wood, Bath, Me., Nesmith & Sons; Research, (Br.,) Ryerson, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks T. B. Bartram, Nichols, Dublin, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Sylphide, (Norw.,) Beck, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lord Palmerston, (Sard.,) Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Lucy Darling, (Br.,) Souper, Nassau, N. P., Jos Eneas; Humboldt, Bryant, Havana; H. D. Brookman & Co.; St. Mary, Brevoor, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Gill, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; Robert Reed, (Br.,) Williusale, Miragoane, H. Becker & Graeves; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hallis, Mayaguez, J. Y. Onativia.

Schooners Ellen, Leland, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Palmetto, Bragdon, Cardenas, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Herschel, Firdsall, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Free Wind, Jones, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Franklin, Calais, Me., John Boynton; Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Port-au-Prince, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Royal Bride, (of Bristol,) Smith, Cardiff Nov. 16, via Bermuda Feb. 3, with coal to Howland & Aspinwall. Put into Bermuda in consequence of having lost sails.

Steamer E. S. Terry, Tapen, Wilmington, Del., 29 hours, with flour and meal to C. Faxon & Son.

Bark James E. Ward, Tibbetts, Marseilles 62 ds.; passed Gibraltar Dec. 18, with rodse to James E.